





Stoke Aldermoor Maternity and Child Welfare Centre.

CITY OF



COVENTRY

THE HEALTH SERVICES OF COVENTRY IN 1959

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

T. MORRISON CLAYTON

M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

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HEALTH COMMITTEE

(As at 31st December, 1959)

Chairman—Councillor R. NICKSON

Vice-Chairman—Councillor T. L. K. LOCKSLEY

The Lord Mayor (Alderman W. H. EDWARDS, J.P.)

The Deputy-Mayor (Alderman H. STANLEY)

Alderman Mrs. E. A. ALLEN.

Alderman W. CALLOW.

Alderman B. H. GARDNER

(Nominated by the Education Committee)

Councillor W. A. BINKS.

Councillor Mrs. E. JONES.

Councillor R. LOOSLEY.

Councillor W. PARFITT.

Councillor C. D. SWAIN.

Dr. J. BALLANTINE (nominated by the
Coventry Branch of the British
Medical Association).

Mr. H. C. HANNAM-CLARK (nominated by No. 20 Group Hospital
Management Committee).

Dr. N. J. L. ROLLASON (nominated by
the Coventry Executive Council).

Co-opted for Purpose
of National Health
Service Act Functions

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health, Principal School Medical Officer, Medical Advisor to the Pensioners Committee and to the Children's Committee :

T. M. Clayton, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

A. Parry Jones, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare :

Janet Margaret Done, M.D., B.S., D.P.H., D.R.C.O.G.

Assistant Medical Officers :

Mary D. Daly, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Doreen J. Dicks, M.B., Ch.B., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.C.H.

Marion Hommers, M.B., Ch.B.

Sarah N. Joseph, M.B., B.S., D.R.C.O.G.

Mary G. Lernihan, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H.

Mary A. H. Lawson, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

J. B. M. Porter, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.

Dorothy I. Troup, M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst.R.C.O.G.

Evelyn M. Wilkins, M.B., Ch.B.

Veterinary Officer : W. Dale, M.R.C.V.S.

Health Visitors :—

Superintendent Miss M. D. Lloyd

Deputy Superintendent (M. & C.W.) Miss K. L. Houlton

Deputy Superintendent (School Health) Mrs. B. E. Mackie

Health Visitors : Misses T. M. Clarke, A. M. Dalton, M. B. Bridges, D. G. Brown, E. C. Harmsworth, D. Jones, J. E. Lusty, A. F. McKenzie, G. Mulvenna, M. Phillpotts. Mrs. :— M. K. Dunncliffe, G. Foulsham, M. E. Harris, N. Lever, M. Lewis, J. M. Pye, E. P. P. Talbot, E. Dickenson, J. M. Jelley, M. George, M. Williams, G. M. Mather, P. A. Haden, M. Thomas, V. Turlington, C. Meacham, T. D. Sims.

Tuberculosis Visitors : Mrs. :— C. L. Harper, E. Wolverson, Misses M. Meer, D. Phipps.

School Health Nurses : Mrs. A. O. Campbell, *E. Ellis, C. Hammond, S. R. Shropshire, L. Wardle, O. A. White. (*Has Ministry of Health temporary dispensation to undertake certain health visiting duties).

School Health Nurses Mrs. E. Hale
(with special duties)

Temporary School Nurses ..	Mrs. M. M. Campbell Mrs. M. Adams Mrs. K. Brown Mrs. F. Lewis Mrs. B. T. Butler
Occupational Therapist	Miss P. M. West

Municipal Midwives

Non-Medical Supervisor	Mrs. E. E. Woodley
Deputy Supervisor	Mrs. B. Fell
Midwives :	Miss D. G. Abell, Mrs. N. Beagrie, Mrs. M. Brivkalns, Mrs. J. Brett, Mrs. E. Caskie, Miss J. Cornthwaite, Mrs. D. M. Cox, Mrs. M. Diaper, Mrs. L. M. Devlin, Mrs. F. Fardon, Mrs. D. Worrall, Mrs. D. C. Jewkes, Mrs. W. Kinsey, Mrs. E. McDowell, Miss P. Norton, Mrs. S. O'Donnell, Miss E. Raine, Mrs. E. Reddiek, Mrs. M. Rouse, Mrs. E. Williams, Miss J. Pickett, Mrs. A. Spragg, Mrs. R. Corbett, Miss D. G. Taylor, Mrs. I. Trasler, Miss M. Inglis, Mrs. E. Wright, Miss D. L. Taylor, Mrs. K. Simmons, Mrs. E. Morley, Mrs. M. Sheehan, Mrs. A. P. F. Ward, Mrs. T. Wasson, Mrs. E. Fenton, Mrs. K. Hoare, Mrs. D. Smith, Miss K. Heydon, Miss M. Greene, Miss N. Fletcher.

Day Nurseries :

Supervisor	Mrs. M. E. Williams
Nursery Matrons :	Miss M. Allan, Miss K. G. Blakemore, Mrs. B. Bruton, Mrs. E. M. Butcher, Mrs. G. Crichton, Miss D. M. Griffiths, Mrs. E. T. Young, Miss M. Proctor, Mrs. I. Lines.
Nursery Staffs	Nurses—84 : Others—38.

Home Nursing Service :

Superintendent	Miss M. C. Lynch
Assistant Superintendents	Miss M. Wilkinson Miss K. D. McClure
Nurses :	Full Time 46 (includes 3 male and 3 Queen's nurse students, Part-time 15).

Home Helps Service : (As from 1st June, 1958 under administrative control of Director of Welfare Services).

Organiser	Mrs. E. Marshall
Assistants	Mrs. M. Ball Mrs. D. Buggins Mrs. D. Farris Mrs. P.R.M. Butler Miss E. Brindopke Miss A. Hill

Home Helps—256 (including part-time workers)

*Training Centres for the Mentally Handicapped**Burns Road :*

Supervisor	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. W. Barnes
Assistants	..	..	..	..	..	Mrs. M. Johnson, Mrs. I. Barnes, Mrs. M. T. Darnell, Miss E. Williams
Trainee Assistants	..	..	..	..	..	Miss V. Chronicle, Miss J. Burr

Yardley Street :

Supervisor	..	..	..	..	..	Mrs. I. Cotterill
Assistants	..	..	..	..	..	Mrs. E. V. Cowell, Mrs. M. Larson

Ambulance Service :

Superintendent	..	..	..	..	..	F. Warwick
Deputy Superintendent	..	..	..	..	..	E. Taylor
Control Sub-Officer	..	..	..	..	..	H. Petherham
Ambulance Personnel : Male—63, Female—11, Telephonist—1.						

Blind Welfare: (With new Welfare Committee as from 1st June, 1958).

Home teachers	Miss E. Fox, Mrs. M. Gould
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*Administrative and Clerical Staff:**(General Public Health)*

Principal Administrative Assistant	F. Ellis
Deputy	..	..	..	..	..	E. Moore
Administrative Assistant (Health Services Division)	..	..	..	..	..	C. E. Boden, D.M.A.

*Senior Section Officers:**Infectious Diseases and Vaccination and Immunisation*

						G. Hubbard
Supplies and Enquiries	..	..	..	..	..	H. Jewison
Typing Pool	..	..	..	..	..	Miss M. E. Goddard
Clinic and Sick Room Appliances	..	..	..	..	..	Miss J. L. McGregor
M.O.H. Personal Secretary	..	..	..	..	..	Miss J. Symcox

Mental Health :

Senior Mental Health Officer	..	..	..	..	..	Mr. A. Herbert, Soc. Science Dip., Cert. Mental Health.
Duly Authorised Officers	..	..	..	..	..	Mrs. F. Lyle (Admin.) J. A. Sturdy, Mrs. G. Preston
Clerk	..	..	..	..	..	Miss B. M. Sanders
Accounts	..	..	..	..	..	K. Liggins
Salaries and Wages and Statistics	..	..	..	..	..	S. Wardle
School Health, Maternity and Child Welfare	..	..	..	..	..	Miss E. Stephen

Clerks :

Messrs. F. H. Pearson, W. Wakelin, K. Williamson, Misses P. E. Brown, J. M. Gaze, J. Hoseason, C. M. Reed, D. M. Ryder, B. L. Smith, W. M. Wood, M. O'Connor, V. Murray, G. Close, B. Griffin, J. Rowley, A. Digby- Worsley, V. Player, J. Hodgkin, H. Mould. Mrs. A. Harrison, M. L. McCaig, W. M. Cartmell, M. M. Steele, D. Evans, B. Bottrill, K. Fletcher, K. Wright.						
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Storekeeper :

Central Stores, Pinley	J. C. Brown
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GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	19,167
Population (Census, 1951)	258,211
Population (estimate for mid-year 1959)	285,700
Density of population (1951) (per acre)	.. .. .	13.47
Density of population (estimate mid 1959) (per acre)	.. .. .	14.9
Number of inhabited dwellings (1931) 42,190 (Dec. 1959)	.. .. .	88,800
Average number of persons to each occupied house (mid year)	.. .. .	3.21
Rateable value of City (Dec. 1959)	.. .. .	£4,660,575
Sum represented by a penny rate (Estimated 1959-60)	.. .. .	£19,142

Live Births—

	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Totals.</i>
(legitimate)	2,713	2,423	5,136
(illegitimate)	150	147	297

2,863 2,570 5,433 = birth rate of 19.02 per 1,000 population.

Stillbirths 66 46 112 = rate of 20.61 per 1,000 live births

Deaths 1,431 1,092 2,523 = death rate of 8.83 per 1,000 population.

Total Maternal Deaths (none from abortion) = 1

Maternal Mortality Rate = 0.18 per 1,000 births.

Death rate of infants under one year of age :—

(a) All infants per 1,000 live births 26.3

(b) Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births 26.47

(c) Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births 23.56

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (first four

weeks) = 18.03 per 1,000 related live births.

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (first

week) = 16.56 per 1,000 related live births.

Perinatal Mortality (stillbirths and deaths

during first week) = 36.42 per 1,000 total live and stillbirths.

Marriage rate 15.5

*Death rate from principal infectious diseases —

Respiratory death rate 1.21

Phthisis 0.084

Death rate from other forms of tuberculosis 0.007

Death from cancer 1.50

Comparability factor (births) 0.93

Birth rate as adjusted by factor 17.69

Comparability factor (deaths) 1.39

Death rate as adjusted by factor 12.27

* Typhoid, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Measles, Diarrhoea under 2 years, Cerebro-Spinal Fever, Poliomyelitis.

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting my 13th Annual Report, that for 1959, relating to the health of Coventry's citizens and the work undertaken by the Health Department on their account during the year.

Due notice has been taken of the Ministry of Health's requirements in their Circular 1/60 and specific mention is made of the Mental Health Services ; vital statistics concerning mothers and infants ; relief arrangements for midwives in the domiciliary service ; health education for expectant mothers and parents of young children ; commentary upon public swimming baths.

In previous years I have made pointed mention of the developing needs for extending this authority's provisions in the wide field of Health Education, and in their circular 1/60 it is significant that the Ministry of Health have called for mention of this subject particularly as it relates to the Maternity and Child Welfare Service.

I take this opportunity once again, therefore, to state emphatically my belief that particular emphasis should be placed upon Health Education in *all* facets of the local health authority's interests. This is of great moment for the future and is essential in order to stabilise the great gains which have been achieved in matters of health, as also to ensure that the general public are made persistently aware of the benefits which have been, and for the future can be, derived from the authority's various health provisions. There is need, most assuredly in a major local authority's area, for the inclusion on the departmental staff of a full-time officer to assist the Medical Officer of Health in this vital field of work and to concentrate throughout the year upon the arrangement of programmes.

A new high record for Coventry was constituted by the registration of 5,433 births during 1959, this giving the highest birth rate ever recorded for the city of 19.02 per 1,000 population. This represents an increase of 269 births over the preceding year, when the birth rate was 18.38 per 1,000 population, and which constituted a record in its own right at that time. Once more (it has become a regular annual pattern), the population of the city increased — this time by 4,700, and it now stands, according to the Registrar General's mid-year estimate, at 285,700. It is clear, therefore, that this trend continues to maintain *continuing* pressure upon a wide variety of municipal services, not least in matters of health. The density of population per acre had increased a little from 14.66 per acre in 1958 to 14.9 per acre in 1959, although conversely the average number of persons per occupied house was a little down, i.e. 1959 = 3.21 ; 1958 = 3.25. It will be noted too that the number of inhabited dwellings in the city was at 88,800 for 1959, whereas for 1958 it was at 86,400.

The crude death rate for the city in 1959 was 8.83 per 1,000 population, this being much the same as in the preceding year (8.8).

As in 1957 and 1958, there was also one maternal death during 1959, giving a maternal mortality rate of 0.18 per 1,000 births (0.19 for 1958).

The infantile mortality rate in Coventry for 1959 was at 26.3 per 1,000 live births (1958 = 30.2) as compared with 22.02 for England and Wales.

The neo-natal mortality rate of 18.03 (1958 = 20.5) was derived from 98 deaths (1958 = 106).

With regard to infectious diseases, it will be noted that there were 6 cases of diphtheria notified and *again*, as in previous instances, all were non-immunised persons. *When will the lesson be learned?* It is of great importance that the relative absence of this dangerous disease during latter years should *not be taken for granted*. Given favourable conditions, the disease could be in our midst once more, together with its fatal and crippling propensities. Children have an absolute right to be protected from diphtheria and, frankly, there can be no excuse for parents who fail to take full advantage of the facilities so readily available, either at the municipal clinics or through their own family doctors. Scarlet fever, although greater in the number of cases notified, fortunately remains mild in type and bears little resemblance to the more virulent infection of former years which so often then resulted in a number of serious pathological complications. Measles had its anticipated heavy cyclical incidence and whooping cough too increased to its highest figure for several years.

It should be realised that there is much to be gained for young children by immunising them against whooping cough and that, for young contacts of the infection particularly, the complicating chest conditions and cough can be greatly modified in this highly infective disease. This is achieved by immunising contacts immediately it is known that they have been in association with an actual case of whooping cough and before they have developed symptoms of the disease.

The incidence of dysentery was higher in 1959, when 951 more cases came to notice than in 1958, and indeed, the 2,583 cases notified is the highest figure for several years.

Concerning poliomyelitis, only one case was notified within the city area during 1959, and this unfortunately produced a partial paralysis in an arm of the baby concerned. Immunisation measures against poliomyelitis have continued to be pressed with great vigour in Coventry, and for the time being, have tended to overshadow immunisation procedures against other types of disease. Further details of anti-poliomyelitis injections for Coventry citizens are set out on page 40 and it can be fairly claimed that Coventry's achievements in this important work have been amazingly good and have resulted in a high take-up of the vaccine which is well above the national average.

It is opportune at this point in my report to express my thanks to staff within my department for the great enthusiasm with which they have dealt with the measures taken against this disease. I would appeal to the general public in Coventry never to become complacent about poliomyelitis, and to take the opportunities which are available for the protection of themselves and their children, and moreover, to ensure that they receive the stipulated number of injections at present advised. The first two injections are given at an interval of one month, and the third some 7 to 9 months later. It is *most important* to have the third injection, otherwise the degree of immunity received from the first two would not be adequate to repel an attack of this insidious disease.

The importance of the results achieved during the open clinics held at Sibree Hall, and thereafter in our own clinics, should not be under-estimated. The numbers who attended were up to expectations and the public are to be congratulated upon their interest and response to the various publicised appeals to come forward : an interest which it is hoped will continue in future years so that poliomyelitis may duly become a memory only.

The number of notifications from puerperal pyrexia was up from 57 in 1958 to 73 in 1959. This trend causes some anxiety and is by no means unrelated to the quite inadequate number of maternity hospital beds in Coventry, and the great pressure which is thereby imposed upon the hospital staff. The quick (the *all too quick*) turnover of hospital cases in this field of work in turn imposes an additional and quite heavy commitment upon the domiciliary midwives, so that a "vicious circle" arises. It is perhaps not surprising under such conditions that puerperal infection arises in hospital maternity wards, and there is really only one logical solution, namely the urgent provision of adequate beds with a sufficiency of associated nursing staff.

Needless to say, there is close liaison between the domiciliary midwifery service and the hospitals in a mutual effort to achieve the most satisfactory results under these trying circumstances. The work of all staffs engaged in the midwifery service is deserving of great appreciation, for in spite of the gross inadequacy of maternity beds in this city, the work continues to be undertaken with diligence and efficiency. It is notable that the number of home confinements has increased on average during the past 5 years by 200 annually, and moreover, we have had difficulty in recruiting sufficient midwives to cope with these additional numbers. When the hospital and domiciliary difficulties are therefore taken mutually into account, it is perhaps not surprising that, from the domiciliary point of view, we were obliged to instruct our midwives to cease attending normal cases after the tenth day from delivery (the Health Visitor then taking over) rather than continue up to the accustomed 14 days : this, of course, with the concurrence of the Central Midwives Board.

It may be recalled that the Health Department took part in the nationally organised Perinatal Mortality Survey organised by the National Birthday Trust Fund in 1958. The results of this survey are anticipated during 1960, and the eventual tabulation of the results and their assessment is expected to provide valuable information, and may well be the precursor of measures designed to reduce the infantile mortality rate in this country still further. The value and importance of ante-natal care in helping to achieve such a reduction is bound, one feels, to be stressed when the Report is made public.

There was an increase of 255 births in 1959 over the 1958 figure, and the number of ante-natal visits made by our midwives was also enhanced considerably by 4,017. Further comments on the Midwifery Service are available at page 33 herein, together with a commentary upon the rota arrangements operating for our domiciliary midwives.

Food poisoning was responsible for a greater number of notifications during 1959 (i.e. 87) than was the case in 1958 (33), and this is an aspect of public health which requires constant vigilant attention.

Of the 87 cases, 67 were serologically ascertained as being due to *Salmonella* Typhi-murium, 2 each from *Salmonella* Thompson and Aberdeen, 1 each from *Salmonella* Heidelberg, *Salmonella* Bonn, *Salmonella* Blockley and *Salmonella* Enteritidis. Of the remaining 12 cases, 11 were due to *staphylococcus aureus* and 1 suspected of being so, although no organism could be isolated. This latter group of cases was the result of a sharp outbreak and was traced quite conclusively as originating from cooked meat prepared by a butcher with a septic finger. Organisms cultured from a swab from this wound were typed as being identical with those isolated from all patients concerned. A circular letter was issued to all butchers and establishments preparing cooked meats drawing attention to the seriousness of this type of situation, which could always be avoided providing meticulous attention was paid to the highest standards of hygiene and cleanliness.

The total number of infectious diseases notified during 1959 was 7,754, and this figure was chiefly accounted for by the high cyclical incidence of measles (1959 = 4,588 ; 1958 = 705); of dysentery (1959 = 1,633, 1958 = 743) and whooping cough (1959 = 507, 1958 = 81). A further commentary upon infectious diseases appears at page 18 of this Report.

One observes with satisfaction that the number of notifications from pulmonary tuberculosis was down from 303 in 1958 to 243 in 1959, and it is hoped that this trend will continue in future years.

I commented in my 1958 Report that the number of cases notified that year was the lowest for 10 years, and that this was of particular significance when viewed alongside a persistently increas-

ing city population during the same period. This is a matter which tends to give quiet satisfaction to those who are intimately concerned with the appropriate preventive services : whether from the hospital or local authority point of view. It is, moreover, a factor which should not go unnoticed by the citizens of Coventry.

The Chest Clinic, which has been for so very many years situated in premises at The Quadrant and which were not very convenient for the purpose, has now been moved to specially designed new premises at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, Stoney Stanton Road. The staff must obviously be very pleased with this change, which provides much better working conditions and also better amenities for patients.

I am grateful to Dr. Gordon Evans and his staff, as also to other colleagues and staff at the Chest Clinic, for their helpful liaison in this important field of work. Details of the Mass Radiography Unit's work in Coventry during 1959 are provided at pages 21—23 herein.

With regard to activities at the hospital Venereal Diseases Clinic, it will be noted that there was a further increase in the number of new cases coming forward in 1959 (i.e. 1959 = 778 ; 1958 = 707). By far the greater number of these proved not to be due to the specified venereal infections, but nevertheless the upward trend of patients seeking advice and the fact that there were more new cases of gonorrhoea treated does pinpoint locally an upward trend and forms part of a nationally increased incidence which has been observed of recent years.

The general practitioner suites officially opened in December, 1958 at Tile Hill, thereby completing the overall Health Centre buildings for that area, have proved of immense value and have made a positive contribution to a fuller integration of domiciliary health services in the interests of citizens living in Tile Hill. All who work or attend this centre, whether the public, nurses or doctors, are most happy with the arrangements and are agreed upon the beneficial impact achieved by the closer liaison of services provided there under Parts III and IV of the National Health Service Act.

It is felt that the Tile Hill experience has been most encouraging, and it is hoped that every opportunity will be taken in forthcoming years to provide, by one generally acceptable means or another, further Health Centres for other community areas throughout the city.

Comprehensive details were included in my 1958 Annual Report of developments which had taken place in the city for the care of mothers and young children since the 1946 National Health Service Act became operative. It gives added pleasure, therefore, to report upon the opening of a further new Maternity and Child Welfare building, this time at Stoke Aldermoor. The official opening ceremony was conducted by the Right Worshipful the Lord Mayor of Coventry, Mr. Alderman W. H. Edwards, on 25th June, 1959. This

building is a most welcome permanent replacement for the several clinic sessions operated by us from time to time in a variety of temporary premises within this populous area. With the best will in the world such arrangements are but a poor and insecure substitute for purpose built clinics and the new premises will be greatly appreciated by mothers and staff alike (see photograph -- frontispiece).

Concerning dental care for mothers and young children, I regret that the recruitment of dentists to the municipal service shows no real improvement and it is therefore most difficult for existing staff to practise such measures of conservative dentistry as would give most satisfaction to everyone concerned.

The day nurseries provide a continuing and greatly appreciated service for the needs of those young children for whom, and for a number of pertinent reasons, adequate day-time care is not available in their own homes. Further observations in this connection are made on page 31.

Because of the difficulty of recruiting Health Visitors during latter years, there was need to reach agreement with Establishment Section for the operation of a four year scheme of Student Health Visitor Training, so as to bring our establishment of such qualified nurses up to strength as quickly as possible. It seems likely that there will be minor reverses through unforeseen withdrawals of a few students over the period envisaged, but the proposed scheme of training is considered best to achieve the desired end.

During the Organisation and Methods Survey within the department, agreement was reached that for supervisory purposes, the city should be divided into two near-equal areas each with one of the two existing deputy superintendent health visitors in charge : for combined maternity and child welfare and school health purposes. This arrangement may well be a precursor to some future consideration of the group advisor concept mentioned in the Health Visitors Working Party Report.

It will be noted (page 36) that an interesting experiment is being undertaken at the new Tile Hill Centre, whereby health visitors and midwives for that area have joined forces to instruct mothers in relaxation and parentcraft. Husbands, too, are not overlooked and meetings are arranged so that they may attend and discuss particular problems which may be of concern to them.

One of our health visitors, Miss D. M. Jones, in 1959, completed 21 years' valuable service in the department, and great credit is due to her for her application to her work, as also for the devoted attention and advice she has given to mothers and their young children during this long period.

It is appropriate to mention that regular staff meetings take place in relation to all sections of the department's work. The Health Visiting Service proves no exception and particular problems affecting their duties are discussed freely at their monthly meetings.

I have commented previously in this preamble concerning Health Education in general and observations are also included under Section 24 of the National Health Service Act (vide Ministry of Health Circular 1/60) of the arrangements pertaining in our infant welfare centres.

With regard to accidents in the home, I was able to come to an understanding with the Consultant Orthopaedician at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital whereby information concerning home accidents going into the hospital are notified to the Medical Officer of Health. These, of course, do not include a small proportion of cases where the patient or his relatives demurred, since the information is forthcoming purely on a voluntary basis. In the short time this arrangement has been in operation it has proved of great value, since our Health Visitors are able to follow up the cases in the homes and offer suitable advice. A report in this connection appears at page 62.

Details of the two public swimming baths, i.e. those at Livingstone Road and Gosford Park respectively, are provided in accordance with Ministry of Health requirements (Circular 1/60) at page 79.

The Ambulance Service continues to be heavily engaged and full details regarding this service are provided at pages 42—56. It will be noted that new radio telecommunications equipment is gradually replacing the old and this is a good thing, for this equipment is of inestimable value to the efficiency of the service.

With the provision of the forthcoming Mental Health Act pending, it is very clear that the local Health Committee will be heavily engaged during the coming year. This new legislation is bound to provide a great challenge to all concerned, whether working in the hospitals, local authority mental health services or in the general practitioner field. There will be great opportunity for these respective services to work together as a team of the highest potential for the benefit of all persons in need of advice and treatment in this connection. There will be opportunity in my next Annual Health Report to comment in greater detail on the progress in mental health work, but meanwhile a further commentary appears at page 67.

At the turn of the year the new Senior Training Centre for mentally handicapped persons was well under way, and it is clear that this building, designed to cater for 120 persons, will prove of the greatest value and will be a further step forward in the provisions being developed locally in this sphere of work.

Visits undertaken by the Home Nursing Service during 1959 were up by 5,000 over those for 1958, and there was also an increase of 400 in the number of patients attended : 2,746 elderly people were visited (2,648 in 1958). The number of injections given to diabetics was 40,069 and some 68 more such patients were visited during the year (i.e. 1,439 in 1959 and 1,371 in 1958).

The statistics shown at page 38 emphasise the important contribution this domiciliary service makes and is one of the reasons for the high esteem in which the service is held by all sections of the community.

Those services operating under our Care and After-Care provisions (Section 28 of the National Health Service Act) in relation to tuberculosis, occupational therapy, meals for the sick and aged, nursing equipment and apparatus, and convalescence, continue to meet the needs of a variety of citizens, and details of these will be found at pages 57—61.

Information concerning the work undertaken by the Home Help Service (Section 29, National Health Service Act) during the current year is given at pages 63—67 and I am much obliged to the Director of Welfare Services for providing these details, together with those for the Meals on Wheels service (page 58).

It will be noted that in addition to the district offices set up in previous years for the Home Help Service at Holbrooks, Bell Green and Tile Hill, a further office was established at Church Lane for the Wyken/Binley Road area. This is a further step forward in the plan of decentralisation evolved in former years to provide a greater immediate availability of Home Helps within particular areas for those residents needing this provision, while at the same time effecting greater economy and efficiency by reducing travelling time for home helps. The number of domiciliary visits made by home helps in 1959 again showed an increase over the preceding year of 1,573.

One reports with regret the necessity for recourse to Section 47 of the National Assistance Act in providing adequate care for two elderly persons and details of these cases appear at page 76. It is true to say that when such cases come to our notice, it is the earnest endeavour of all concerned to try and prevail upon the subject to accept a voluntary solution to the problem in his or her own interests. Unfortunately, it is the position that with the occasional person, all efforts to persuade prove quite fruitless and it is then necessary in that person's own interest to employ the Section 47 provisions.

Details of the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report are included at pages 84—154.

Dr. J. Ardley, my deputy, left Coventry to take up an appointment as Medical Officer of Health for Blackburn County Borough, in May, 1959, and Dr. A. Parry Jones came to the department as his successor on 1st October, 1959. I should like to thank Dr. Ardley for his unfailing loyalty and co-operation during the four years he worked in the department, and for the valued work he undertook in all aspects of the department's services. I should also like to take this opportunity of welcoming Dr. Parry Jones as Dr. Ardley's successor and of thanking him for his assistance in the preparation of the report on the mental health service which appears at page 67.

I am obliged to Dr. J. M. Done, senior assistant medical officer, Maternity and Child Welfare, for the information she has provided in connection with this service appearing at pages 27—37.

I have the greatest pleasure, once again, to commend all members of my staff for the meticulous attention they have given to the work of the department throughout the year. In addition to their normal work, they have also given individual attention to the extensive requirements of the Council's Organisation and Methods study.

It is also my wish to thank all other members of my staff who have in any way provided information for this Report, as also colleagues in other departments who have so willingly provided particular items of information. Acknowledgement is also made to the City Engineer for the photographs appearing at pages 42 and 59 and to the "Coventry Evening Telegraph" for the photographs appearing at page 64 and frontispiece.

Finally, on behalf of my staff and myself, I should like to say how much we appreciate the interest shown by the Chairman and members of the Health Committee in the work of the Department throughout 1959.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

The. Clayton.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

Health Department,
Council Offices,
Earl Street (South Side),
COVENTRY.
(Tel. : Coventry 25555).

Population.

The Registrar General's estimated population for mid-1959 was 285,700 which was an increase from the 1958 mid-year figure of 281,000. The generally upward trend of the city's population for the past twenty-five years is shown in the table of vital statistics on page 157.

Birth Rate.

The births registered as Coventry births during the year numbered 5,433 giving a birth rate of 19.02 per 1,000 population. These figures compare with 5,164 births in 1958 and a birth rate of 18.38 for the same year. Further details relating to births occurring within the city are given elsewhere under the heading of "Midwifery."

The comparable figure for England and Wales was 16.2 per 1,000 population.

General Death Rate.

The number of deaths recorded as belonging to the city during the year was 2,523 which gives a crude death rate of 8.83 per 1,000 population. This compares with a death rate for England and Wales of 11.4. The major causes of death during the year under review continue to be heart disease and other vascular conditions ; cancer ; respiratory conditions and tuberculosis. An analysis of the various causes of death is given in the appropriate table on page 156. It is noted that 59.3 per cent of the total deaths registered occurred in persons over 65 years of age.

Infantile Mortality.

The number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age during 1959 was 143, giving an infant mortality rate of 26.3 per 1,000 live births.

The infantile mortality for England and Wales was 22.02 per 1,000 births.

Neo-Natal Mortality.

The number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age during 1959 was 98, giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 18.03 per 1,000 live births. The comparable neo-natal mortality rate of 1958 was 20.5 per 1,000 births.

Marriage Rate.

The number of marriages solemnised in the city during the year was 2,215 giving a marriage rate (i.e. number of persons married) of 15.5 per 1,000 population. (This compares with 15.4 per 1,000 population for the preceding year).

Maternal Mortality.

The maternal mortality rate for the city was 0.18 per 1,000 total births and this compares with 0.19 for the preceding year. The comparative figure for England and Wales was 0.38.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Diphtheria.

Six cases of diphtheria were notified during 1959. In every case the infecting organism was confirmed by the Public Health Laboratory Service. Five of the 6 persons who contracted the disease were children under the age of 15 years. None had been immunised.

Although there were no deaths and all the persons made a satisfactory recovery, the reappearance of this disease in the past two years should act as a warning to parents. Immunisation against diphtheria is effective and has been available for many years. It is largely as a result of the diphtheria immunisation campaign that the disease now has a low incidence. All parents should remember that it is equally as important to have their children protected against diphtheria as it is against poliomyelitis. Unless diphtheria immunisation continues at the same high level as in the past, the disease may well reappear in increasing numbers.

Scarlet Fever.

There was an increase in the number of notified cases of this disease during the year ; 203 as compared with 160 in 1958, and 90 in 1957. Although the prevalence is greater, the disease continued to be of a mild type and there were no deaths. The usual steps to prevent spread of the infection were taken, including throat and nasal swabs from several classes of children where the incidence of the disease was high.

Measles.

Nineteen-Fifty-Nine saw the usual cyclical increase of this disease, when 4,588 cases were notified. In 1957, 6,562 cases occurred and in 1958 there were 705. The disease was most prevalent in the first quarter of the year. There were no deaths.

Whooping Cough.

There was an increase in the number of notified cases during the year, 507 cases as compared with 81 in 1958, and 383 in 1957. All except 2 of the cases occurred in children under the age of 15 years. Fortunately there were no deaths.

The remarks previously made concerning diphtheria apply with equal force to whooping cough. Immunisation is effective and offers a considerable degree of protection. It is essential that all parents should regard diphtheria and whooping cough immunisations as being equal in importance to poliomyelitis vaccination. It is far better for a child to have the comparatively trivial inconvenience and experience of repeated injections than to suffer the consequences of contracting one or more of these quite serious diseases.

Dysentery.

The problem of dysentery caused by shigella sonnei is one that has given a great deal of worry. During 1959 there were 2,583

notifications, of which 1,633 cases were proved on pathological investigation to have been caused by shigella sonnei. One case was caused by shigella flexner. In the remaining 950 clinical cases no organisms known to cause the disease were isolated.

The notifications of dysentery were the highest in recent years (1956 : 1,334, 1957 : 645, 1958 : 743). The disease was most prevalent during the first and second quarters of the year, and this same seasonal prevalence occurred nationally. An unusual feature of the epidemic, however, was that a large number of cases occurred in one ward of the city. During the year 798 cases were confirmed in the Longford ward, and children under the age of 15 years were particularly affected.

The preventive measures instituted to control this outbreak threw a very heavy load upon the infectious diseases section and also upon the Public Health Laboratory Service. The liaison between the two departments has been excellent, and tribute must be paid to the work the Public Health Laboratory Service is performing on behalf of the Local Health Authority.

The problem of dysentery in the Longford ward is receiving special attention, and it is hoped that the incidence of the disease will be reduced in future.

Poliomyelitis.

Poliomyelitis produced paralysis in only one Coventry person during 1959 ; this was a girl aged 15 months who was affected in the right arm. There were no notifications of non-paralytic poliomyelitis. Thus for two consecutive years the disease has been uncommon in the city. It will be recalled that in 1957 there were 71 paralytic cases and 45 non-paralytic cases.

This happy state of affairs is probably not unrelated to the vigorous efforts which have been made to secure a high acceptance rate of poliomyelitis vaccination. Epidemics of poliomyelitis do not show any regular periodicity, and it is yet too early to be certain that vaccination is controlling outbreaks of paralytic poliomyelitis. However the trend during the past two years is most encouraging and offers further support to the plea that every eligible person should be vaccinated against poliomyelitis.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

There were 73 notifications of puerperal pyrexia in 1959 as compared with 57 in 1958, and 57 in 1957.

Notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia in 1959.

	<i>Hospital</i>	<i>Home</i>
No. of cases notified	63	10
No. of confinements	2,523	2,828

It will be seen from the above table that the majority of cases occurred in mothers confined in hospital. Although more mothers had their babies at home, very few of them were notified as having puerperal pyrexia. The problem of hospital cross-infection is one which is causing concern to the hospital authorities. The Control of Infection Committee, of which the Medical Officer of Health is a member, met regularly at the local hospital during 1959, and measures were introduced to reduce the amount of cross infection taking place in the hospital wards.

The following notifications in respect of other infectious diseases were received into the department during 1959. The comparative figures are also shown for 1957, 1958 and for the last complete pre-war year, 1938. In 1938 measles and whooping cough were not notifiable.

	1959	1958	1957	1938
Meningococcal infection ..	6	5	16	36
Ophthalmia neonatorum ..	5	5	5	5
Erysipelas	27	27	31	—
Paratyphoid ' B ' ..	2	1	—	18
Acute primary pneumonia ..	148	93	115	290
Acute influenzal pneumonia ..	185	39	71	56
Food poisoning	87	33	29	—
Acute Encephalitis	3	3	5	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	243	303	340	219
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	37	26	46	65

Scabies.

There were 27 patients treated for scabies at the Cleansing Centre, Gulson Road Clinic during the year and this is some 13 persons less than in 1958.

The Centre is open daily for women and children from 9.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. and for men four evenings per week.

The work of the unit was as follows :—

	No. of patients	No. of treatments
Scabies		
Male Adults	3	5
Female Adults	7	12
School Children	9	16
Children under 5 years ..	8	7
Total	27	40

Cleansing.

Male	3
Female	—

VENEREAL DISEASES

The treatment centre is organised at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital under the control of the Hospital Management Committee. The returns supplied to me are as follows :—

New cases in 1959 778 (707 in 1958)

Of the 778 cases seen for the first time no less than 524 proved on investigation to be non-venereal.

TUBERCULOSIS

A further commentary on Tuberculosis appears at page 57.

My grateful thanks are due to Dr. Gordon Evans, Director of the Mass Radiography Unit, and his staff for their continued helpfulness and co-operation throughout the year.

Dr. Gordon Evans' Report on the Work of Mass Radiography in Coventry follows, and in his separate 1959 Annual Report to the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board, he also points out that "general practitioner referrals continued to give by far the highest incidence, and in Coventry these amount to 9.63 per thousand", and also that "in industrial areas it does appear that field radiography is still needed to supplement this method of detection."

From organised groups in Coventry, mainly factories, some 21 active cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered, and it is also pointed out that there is still a "significant incidence of new and unsuspected cases discovered at these re-visits." It would not be advisable in the Coventry area, says Dr. Evans, "to abandon our large scale industrial surveys at the present time."

REPORT OF WORK OF MASS RADIOGRAPHY IN COVENTRY.

Year ended 31st December, 1959.

15,130 Coventry residents were X-rayed during the year. 52 (0.34%) newly discovered tuberculous conditions and 45 (0.30%) non-tuberculous conditions were referred to the Chest Clinic or Hospital for further investigation. 20 (0.13%) of the tuberculous cases have since been notified. The percentage of notified cases is the same as it was in 1958.

The following tables give the break down into main group headings of the total number X-rayed. Table I giving details of the tuberculous abnormalities and Table II the non-tuberculous abnormalities.

Table I

New cases of pulmonary tuberculosis discovered and referred to the Chest Clinic.

GROUP	Number X-rayed	Total number referred and final assessment					
		Total number referred	Percentage of total X-rayed	Number notified	Percentage of total X-rayed	Not notified but requiring occasional out-patient supervision	Inactive tuberculous lesion not requiring supervision
1. Organised groups (Industry, offices etc.)	12,120	41	0.34	14	0.12	15	12
2. General Public ..	1,500	9	0.60	4	0.27	3	2
3. Ante-Natal Patients	550	1	0.18	1	0.18	—	—
4. School Children ..	740	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Students	220	1	0.45	1	0.45	—	—
	15,130	52	0.34	20	0.13	18	14

Table II

New non-tuberculous abnormalities discovered and referred to Chest Clinic or Hospital.

GROUP	Total Number X-rayed	Total number referred and final assessment										
		Number referred to Chest Clinic or Hospital	Percentage of total X-rayed	Bronchial carcinoma	Sarcoids	Cardiac abnormality	Pneumoconiosis	Inflammatory conditions	Spontaneous pneumothorax	Bronchitis & emphysema	Bronchiectasis	Abnormality of diaphragm Miscellaneous dust
1. Organised groups (Industry, Offices, etc.)	12,120	31	0.26	4	—	2	4	7	2	5	5	1
2. General Public ..	1,500	12	0.80	1	1	—	1	1	1	6	1	—
3. Ante-natal Patients	550	1	0.18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
4. School Children	740	1	0.14	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
5. Students	220	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	15,130	45	0.30	5	1	2	5	9	3	11	7	1

- GROUP 1. (Organised Surveys). The incidence of both tuberculous and non-tuberculous abnormalities in this group is very much the same as the incidence discovered during the two previous years 1957 and 1958.
- GROUP 2. (General Public). The incidence here is much higher, but as the number x-rayed was small it is difficult to make a comparison.
- GROUP 3. (Ante-natal patients). One active case of tuberculosis discovered. These patients are now x-rayed on large films. Despite the additional time and expense involved it does seem that it is still a worthwhile precaution to have a chest x-ray taken.
- GROUPS 4 & 5. The school children were from one school only. Mantoux testing was not completed during the year so that the positives could not be x-rayed. No comparison can, therefore, be made with the previous years.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT 1948-1959

The following "diary" is not complete, but it does give some idea of material progress in many directions in Coventry during the decade under review :—

1948 Preparation of schemes under Sections 22 to 29 and also 51 of the National Health Service Act.

Re-organisation of Health Department staff to undertake the above work (as also that under the National Assistance Act).

Direct provision of Home Nursing Service transferred from voluntary organisation.

City Ambulance Depot transferred from Abbots Lane to premises of Hospital Saturday Fund (Section 27) — temporary, part agency arrangements.

1949 8, Park Road, approved as key Training Home for District Nurses (Section 25).

"Meals on Wheels" Service provided by Local Health Authority on 25th July, for up to 100 meals daily (Section 28, National Health Service Act).

Health Visiting Follow-up of Accidents occurring in the Home instituted (Sections 24 and 28).

1950 "Contact Clinic" for child contacts of tuberculous persons instituted at Gulson Road Clinic (Section 28).

Extensions to Queen Phillipa Day Nursery — 15 additional places (Section 22.).

Opening of Sessional Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, Whoberley (Section 22).

1951 Ambulance Service : Radio-telecommunications service installed. (Section 27).

Building commenced on Monks Park Day Nursery. (Section 22).

1952 Maternity and Child Welfare Sessional Clinic, Bell Green Community Centre (Section 22).

Opening of Burns Road Occupation Centre (for 60 mentally handicapped). (Section 51).

1953 Pilot Scheme commenced in Cheylesmore area for initial amalgamation of Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health Medical and Nursing Services (1st January).

Monks Park Day Nursery opened January. (Section 22).

1954 Extension of "Amalgamation Scheme."

Sessional Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic opened, Windmill Road. (Section 22).

Broad Street Joint Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health Clinic in advanced state of building. (Section 22).

B.C.G. Vaccination arrangements approved (7th February, 1954) by Ministry of Health (Section 28).

- 1955 Papenham Green Day Nursery opened, April 13th (Section 22).
 "Amalgamation Scheme" completed for Medical and Nursing Staff.

Broad Street Joint Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health Clinic opened (Section 22).

Opening of a Sessional Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic at St. Barbara's Church Hall, Earlsdon. (Section 22).

Partial decentralisation of Home Helps Service to Bell Green and Holbrooks areas respectively (Section 29).

- 1956 Occupational Therapy Service commenced for domiciliary tuberculous patients (Section 28).

Tile Hill Joint Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health Clinic opened (Section 22).

Poliomyelitis Immunisation Scheme started in Coventry. (Section 26).

Introduction of 2 weeks' Training Course for Trainee Home Helps. (Section 29).

Sessional Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, Willenhall, opened. (Section 22).

- 1957 Ad hoc transport provision, Home Nursing Service (Section 25).

Extension of further decentralisation plans envisaged for Home Helps to Wyken and Tile Hill (Section 29).

Opening of Yardley Street Occupation Centre. (Section 51).

Anti-Poliomyelitis Immunisation Scheme continued in line with available supplies of vaccine. (Section 26).

Health and Welfare Services Handbook prepared and issued in conjunction with Public Relations Department.

- 1958 General Practitioner Suites opened to complete Tile Hill Health Centre project (Section 21).

Stoke Aldermoor Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic — building commenced.

Torrington Avenue Adult Training Centre (120 places) — building commenced December. (Section 51).

- 1959 Stoke Aldermoor Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic completed and officially opened on 25th June, 1959. (Section 22).

New Torrington Avenue Adult Training Centre nearing completion by the turn of the year (Section 51).

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

In the following pages I have dealt with the services which come within the terms of the National Health Service Act, in the following order :—

- Section 21. Health Centres.
- „ 22. Care of Mothers and Young Children.
 - „ 23. Midwifery.
 - „ 24. Health Visitors.
 - „ 25. Home Nursing.
 - „ 26. Vaccination and Immunisation.
 - „ 27. Ambulance Service.
 - „ 28. Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care.
 - „ 29. Domestic Help.
 - „ 31. Mental Health.

HEALTH CENTRES

Section 21.

In accordance with Section 21 of the National Health Service Act, it shall be the duty of every Local Health Authority to provide and maintain to the satisfaction of the Minister premises which shall be available for all or any of the following purposes :—

- (a) For the provision of general medical services, under Part IV of this Act by medical practitioners.
- (b) For the provision of general dental services under Part IV of this Act by dental practitioners.
- (c) For the provision of pharmaceutical services under Part IV of this Act by registered pharmacists.
- (d) For the provision or organisation of any of the services which the Local Health Authority are required or empowered to provide.
- (e) For the provision of the services of specialists or other services provided for out-patients under Part III of this Act.
- (f) For the exercise of the powers conferred on the Local Health Authority by Section 179 of the Public Health Act, 1936, or Section 298 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, for the publication of information on questions related to health or disease and for the delivery of lectures and for the display of pictures or cinematograph films in which questions are dealt with.

I have made reference to the subject of Health Centres in the preamble to this Report and have indicated there the progress achieved at the Tile Hill Centre, the general practitioner suites of which were opened on 11th December, 1958. A fuller description of the building and its functional arrangements was given in my 1958 report. Since that time there has been opportunity under such advantageous conditions for those doctors who provide general practitioner services at the Centre to have greater working liaison with the Health Visitors who make the building their peripheral headquarters. Particular problems whether from the environmental or social points of view are discussed and the Health Visitors are thereby in a more facile position to undertake assignments in the interests of the patient or family concerned, whether directly or by being the means of bringing other essential services into operation. This closer association in the interests of patients and family welfare can do no other than good and is an added pointer to the value of such buildings.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Section 22

Child Welfare Clinics.

There were at the end of 1959 under the control of the department 20 different premises where clinics providing services for the welfare of mothers and children were being held.

In the 20 clinics there are—

- 28 sessions for infant welfare
- 8 sessions for toddlers
- 2 sessions for B.C.G.

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Additionally there are—

- 9 ante-natal sessions
- 3 special women's sessions
- 1 paediatric session

The new joint maternity and child welfare/school health centres rented in recent years have been used to greater advantage during 1959. The new Stoke Aldermoor centre, which came into use in May, 1959, provides better facilities for infant welfare purposes and additional toddler and mothercraft sessions for the area. In this clinic, the same accommodation is used for school health purposes, in contrast to Broad Street and Tile Hill, which have maternity and child welfare and school health accommodation separately.

During 1959 it was possible to use both Broad Street and Tile Hill to greater advantage, as one dental suite in each clinic came into use, and at Tile Hill, a second dental suite was allocated to the Home Help Service for a peripheral office, until such time as a dentist is available.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CLINICS

<i>Welfare Centre</i>	<i>Type of Premises</i>	<i>Daily Sessions</i>					<i>Infant Welfare</i>	<i>Toddlers</i>	<i>B.C.G.</i>	<i>Ante-Natal</i>	<i>Women's Special</i>	<i>Paediatric</i>	<i>Ultra-Violet Light</i>
		<i>Mon.</i>	<i>Tue.</i>	<i>Wed.</i>	<i>Thu.</i>	<i>Fri.</i>							
Gulson Road	Permanent Clinic	1	2	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	2
Whitley	Rented Church Hall	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Broad Street	Permanent Clinic	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	—	1	—	—	2
Bell Green	Rented Hall, Community Centre	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Potters Green	Rented Church Hall	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canley	Rented ex-hostel	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
Cheylesmore	" ex-hostel	—	1	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
Green Lane	" Church Hall	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holyhead Road	(Dance) Hall Rented	—	—	2	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Windmill Road	Rented School Clinic	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
Poole Road	Part of Day Nursery	—	1	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Stratford Street	Rented Church Hall	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Holbrooks	Rented Hall, Community Centre	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyken	" Church Hall	—	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
Whoberley	" ex-hostel	1	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tile Hill	Permanent Clinic	—	1	1	2	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—
Willenhall	Rented Flats (2)	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Earlsdon	" Church Hall	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Copsewood	" Church Hall	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stoke Aldermoor	Permanent Clinic	—	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
	Totals ..	6	12	12	9	12	28	8	2	9	3	1	4

At 2 infant welfare centres 14 weekly sessions for U.V.L. are held in the winter months (October to March)

Screening tests of hearing continue to be performed on special risk cases and those where doubt arises. One of the health visitors who attended the more advanced course in diagnosis and guidance at Manchester has left us, so it has not been possible to develop this side of the work. The remaining health visitor with the additional training acts as consultant in screening and maintains liaison with the hospital clinic. A large number of special risk babies are already attending the hospital paediatric clinic and are referred from there to the hospital hearing assessment and guidance clinics.

Care of Premature Infants.

Routine arrangements continue to operate in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 20/44 to provide for :—

The notification of all infants $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs and under at birth.

Special equipment for the care of premature babies nursed at home.

An Oxycot kept at the Ambulance Station for the transport of premature babies born at home and removed to hospital.

The general policy is to admit mothers in premature labour to hospital if there is time, so that the baby is able to have any special care in hospital right from birth.

The following are statistics of premature live births occurring within the city during 1959 :—

- *1. The number of live premature babies notified in the city was 315.
2. Of the above, 117 were born at home, 194 in Gulson Hospital and 4 in nursing homes.
3. Of those born at home (117), 31 were transferred to hospital within 24 hours ; of the 86 remaining in their own homes, 2 died in the first 24 hours and 83 were alive at the expiration of one month.
4. Of those born in hospital (194), 17 died in the first 24 hours and 166 were alive at the expiration of one month.
5. Of those born in nursing homes (4), all were alive at the expiration of one month.

*The number of premature live babies born in Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, Keresley, was 109. These are not included in the figure 315 shown above, as the hospital is in the county area.

Dental Care.

The Senior School Dentist (Mr. J. A. Smith) advises me that the following work (see table below) was accomplished during 1959 in connection with the Maternity and Child Welfare Service.

(a) Numbers provided with dental care.

	Examined	Needing treatment	Treated	Made dentally fit as far as possible
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	80	75	53	34
Children under five	258	215	211	175

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided.

	Extractions	Anaesthetics		Fillings	Scalings or Scaling and gum treatment	Silver Nitrate treatment	Dressings	Radio- graphs	Dentures provided	
		General							Complete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing Mothers	91	12	33	5	—	—	—	7	—	—
Children under five	452	158	9	—	21	—	—	—	—	—

The number of treatments given to nursing and expectant mothers and children are as indicated in the table (page 30).

It is with regret that one must again report no real improvement of dental facilities at our clinics for mothers and pre-school children. Our very few municipal dentists have been almost entirely engaged with acute dental conditions which of necessity need urgent treatment, and therefore, as is the case since 1948, conservative dentistry has fallen by the wayside except for a relatively small percentage of cases.

Provision of Maternity Outfits.

A stock of maternity outfits is held in the Health Department to supply the needs of expectant mothers who are to be confined at home. A recommendation signed by the midwife or doctor is required before issue.

In 1959 the number of such outfits issued without charge was 3,120. The outfits have been modified from time to time on the suggestions of attendant general practitioners and midwives.

Supply of Welfare Foods.

National welfare foods, dried milks from a selected list and other suitable preparations are stocked at the infant welfare centres, either for sale, or if the need is proved, for free issue.

During the year sales to the value of £15,243 11s. 3d., were made at the various centres ; this compares with £14,509 3s. 3d., in 1958 and £12,902 19s. 7d. in 1957.

The arrangements outlined in 1956 for the supply of national dried milk, orange juice and cod liver oil from a shop fitted out for the purpose in the basement of the new Council Offices functioned satisfactorily throughout the year.

Sales of National Welfare Foods at all Clinics during 1959.

National dried milk - full cream (tins)	100,554
half cream ,,	1,874
Orange juice (bottles) 	177,670
Vitamin tablets (packets) 	16,530

NURSERY PROVISIONS

Day Nurseries.

The Nursery Service has continued to provide 435 places in nine nurseries ; the number of attendances being 82,957.

The staff turnover was high, 19 of the 72 non-student staff leaving during the year. Most of the resignations were due to domestic responsibilities following marriage, and the continued trend for early marriage is likely to perpetuate the situation. The strain on senior staff by constant changes and inevitable delays in replacement is considerable. They are to be congratulated on the happy atmosphere which prevails in nurseries in spite of the difficulties.

The Nursery Training Scheme continues and 11 students obtained the N.N.E.B. qualification. An inspection of the six training nurseries was carried out by representatives of the Ministries of

Health and Education. All was passed as up to standard except that Cheylesmore was subject to review pending improvements to the kitchen, toilets and outside playing space.

It is very important that nurseries should not be regarded solely as places of emergency care but their positive contribution to the emotional and social development of children should be recognised. There are some children who are disturbed by removal from a routine atmosphere in which they are happily integrated. Likewise, there are children admitted who subsequently have to be withdrawn because they do not settle happily.

DAY NURSERY	Number of Places	ATTENDANCES		Total Attendances
		Age 0 to 2 years	Age 2 to 5 years	
Papenham Green	50	3,712	5,639	9,351
Foleshill	70	6,561	6,775	13,336
Monks Park	50	4,014	6,386	10,400
Poole Road	40	2,429	4,883	7,312
Queen Phillippa	54	5,289	4,947	10,236
Stoke Green	55	3,935	6,539	10,474
Whoberley	40	1,767	5,855	7,622
Windmill Road	36	1,609	3,969	5,578
Wyken	40	3,264	5,384	8,648
Total	435	32,580	50,377	82,957

The total number of attendances during the year was 82,957, which over the 245 days the nurseries were open gave a percentage of 78%.

CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

Mother and Baby Home.

Our present arrangements for the provision of accommodation for unmarried expectant mothers and subsequently for the mothers and the babies, includes an agency arrangement with the Committee of St. Faith's Shelter, Coventry. During 1959, there were 45 mothers and 31 children accommodated in this shelter, for whose care and maintenance the local health authority accepted financial responsibility.

In addition the department has accepted responsibility for the maintenance of 28 unmarried mothers and their expected children in out-of-town homes (Birmingham, London, etc.) when there were special circumstances.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE

(Section 23)

The City Council is the local supervising authority under the Midwives' Acts and during the year 1959 they have received notice of intention to practise from the following :—

Municipal Midwives	..	..	..	40
			+ 2 supervisors	
Midwives employed in nursing homes	..			3
Independent domiciliary midwives	..			3
Hospital midwives	..	..	..	13

There are eighteen houses provided by the Council for domiciliary midwives and telephones with bedside extensions are installed in each.

The number of confinements attended by Municipal Midwives has risen by an average of 200 cases annually for the last five years. While the establishment has been raised to 42, it has not been possible to recruit sufficient midwives, especially as three retired on superannuation and one resigned for domestic reasons during 1959. In fact, allowing for absences on maternity leave, the effective average of midwives on duty has been $38\frac{1}{2}$. Midwives recruited for the service are mainly from those newly qualified who have done their district training under Coventry Municipal Midwives.

As the hospital bed shortage has not improved and midwives have to visit early discharges as well as their own increased bookings, an impossible situation developed by the middle of the year, and, in order to cope, it was necessary to cease visiting normal cases at the tenth day after confinement instead of the fourteenth. This course was generally agreed to be acceptable under present circumstances by the Cranbrook Committee but had not then been officially accepted by the Central Midwives' Board.

The importance of ante-natal care is becoming more and more apparent, as the results of research show a possible correlation between adverse conditions even in the earliest days of pregnancy and the incidence of still-births, neo-natal deaths, and congenital abnormalities. Yet the insistence of visits up to 14 days inevitably meant that midwives had not time for ante-natal care. The increase in ante-natal visits and decrease in nursing visits in 1959 is the result of this policy.

In addition, seven ante-natal mothercraft and relaxation sessions are held weekly in 4 centres. These combine ante-natal care and health education activities and a Health Visitor takes part of the mothercraft course in some of the centres.

In view of the increased number of cases and the possibility of excess of night work, a night rota system was considered. When put to the midwives this was rejected as being too impersonal. A scheme was, therefore, worked out to increase weekly off duty from 30 to 36 hours. This gives each midwife 11 nights off call each month and it seems doubtful whether, under the present relation of staff to cases, she could get more on a rota system. Moreover, the Supervisor has long exercised her discretion to relieve any midwife who has had an exceptional run of duty in order that she may recuperate.

Seven midwives attended recognised post-graduate courses and two courses on relaxation and parentcraft. It seems a pity that special courses such as those on relaxation and methods of health education are not recognised by the Central Midwives' Board so that the training of midwives in these important facets could proceed more quickly. With the statutory duty to send a midwife every five years to the recognised courses, it is obviously difficult to spare them for anything additional while an overall shortage continues.

The number of births attended by the Municipal Midwifery staff in 1959 was 2,521, and is the highest since the appointed day of the National Health Service Act, showing an increase of 209 over 1958.

A summary of statistics is given below :—

No. of births attended :					1959	1958
Doctor not present	..	..	..	..	2,521	2,312
Doctor present	..	..	..	..	307	261
					<hr/> 2,828	<hr/> 2,573
No. of visits paid :						
(a) Ante-natal	..	..	..	..	22,454	18,437
(b) Nursing	..	..	..	..	50,161	50,292
(c) Special visits	..	..	..	..	2,418	2,029
(d) Visits to patients returned from hospital	..	..	..	..	3,229	5,050

	1959	1958
(e) No. of patients returned from hospital for nursing at home before the 14th day	2,078	2,151
	246 (303 before 5th day).	
	598 (836 before 10th day).	
No. of requests for medical aid	786	704
No. of cases transferred to hospitals	378	320
No. of cases in which gas and air analgesia was used	1,738	1,862
No. of cases in which Trilene was used	614	228
No. of abortions	25	19
No. of advisory attendances made at :		
(a) Ante-natal clinics	624	697
(b) Relaxation clinics	287	227
(c) Post-natal clinics	—	11
No. of gas and air machines in use in department	40	40
No. of Tecota Mark 6 machines for Trichloroethylene in use in department	14	4
No. of municipal midwives trained to use these machines	43	40

The independent midwives attended 8 confinements during the year ; they administered gas and air analgesia in 8 cases and for none of these was medical aid sought.

The number of births occurring in private nursing homes was 250, and there were 257 analgesic administrations, 244 Gas-air, 13 Trilene.

HEALTH VISITING

(Section 24)

At the end of 1959 there were on the staff one Superintendent, 2 deputies, 28 health visitors, 6 school nurses, 7 temporary school nurses, 4 tuberculosis visitors, and 6 students in training. As the 3 full-time and 1 part-time health visitors who left were only replaced by 2 students qualifying, there was another decrease in the health visiting staff, the loss being made up as far as possible by temporary staff holding the S.R.N. qualification.

For some years the experience has been that recruitment was solely through the student training scheme and mainly from local residents, but such recruitment was not even replacing the annual wastage. The Establishment Committee was therefore approached and accepted a scheme for increasing the student complement up to 12 for 1959 and 8 for the three subsequent years, hoping to reach

53 health visitors by 1964 and thus reaching a reasonable proportion of qualified staff in an establishment of 65. Unfortunately, after several recruits had withdrawn, the number of students who started training in September 1959 was 6, but when these qualify in June, 1960, there should be some improvement in the staff situation. It appears that the 8 students for 1960 will be forthcoming.

Following the organisation and methods survey of the department, the health visitors' areas were re-organised and the city divided into two parts, each under the supervision of one of the deputies. This was instead of the staff being responsible to a deputy for maternity and child welfare, and a deputy for the school health service.

This change was effected before the Minister pronounced his approval of the working party's suggestion of group advisers, and was felt to be the first step in that direction. Eventually there will no doubt be further subdivision with more group advisers.

With the opening of the Stoke Aldermoor Clinic, further decentralisation of the health visiting staff became operative.

Health education continues in the infant welfare clinics through informal talks given by health visitors from time to time. In some of the busy clinics and poor premises it is difficult to find time and a reasonably quiet corner to undertake such work. As an experiment, some health visitors have taken, with midwives, joint classes in relaxation and parentcraft for expectant mothers. In the Tile Hill area evening meetings at which the husband can attend are proving a useful contribution.

Methods and experiences are discussed from time to time at the monthly staff meetings, and a health education organiser from Birmingham came to give a talk on simple methods of health education applicable to clinics.

Apart from the staff meetings serving a useful purpose for discussing policies and changes, they are occasions for talks and films on recent advances in medical and nursing fields. Those members who have attended postgraduate courses or conferences report back and so share their experiences for the benefit of all.

The "drive" for poliomyelitis immunisation when the age limit was extended, and the holding of "open clinics" occupied a considerable amount of staff time during the year and is reflected in the fall in the number of home visits.

Health Visiting : Tabulation of Work.

	1959		1958
Ante-natal cases	613		594
Notified births	5,502		5,410
Revisits to notified births	12,646		14,630
„ „ Children aged 1—2 years 7,401 }	21,815	8,727 }	24,493
„ „ „ „ „ 2—5 „ 14,414 }		15,766 }	
Infant death enquiries	129		107
Stillbirth enquiries	69		82
<hr/>			
Visits to tuberculosis cases	4,988		6,263
„ „ non-pulmonary tuberculosis cases	312		355
„ „ B.C.G. cases by T.B. visitors	131		151
„ „ other infectious diseases ..	2,910		1,444
„ „ special cases	7,962		7,468
„ „ homes no reply	8,379		9,487
„ „ contacts of infectious diseases	499		441
B.C.G. visits for Medical Research Council	954		1,647
Sessions at Welfare Centres	4,630		4,795

HOME NURSING SERVICE

(Section 25)

The staff engaged in the Home Nursing Service at 31st December, 1959 was as follows :—

- 1 Superintendent
- 2 Assistant Superintendents
- 46 Full-time nurses (including 4 males)
- 16 Part-time nurses (including 2 orderlies)
- 1 Clerk/Telephonist
- 1 Housekeeper
- 1 Gardener/handyman.

The loss of one full-time nurse during the year was offset by the appointment of three further part-time nurses and the staff situation generally shows a slight improvement on that prevailing at the corresponding period last year.

During the year there was an increase of 400 in the total number of cases attended and by slightly more than that figure in the number of new cases attended. During the same period the number of visits increased by over 5,000.

There was a further decrease in the injection therapy work during the year, when 96,669 injections were given compared with 102,277 in 1958, but it is interesting to note that there was an increase in the number of diabetic patients (1,439 compared with 1,371 in 1958) who received 40,069 injections of insulin.

The contribution of the district nurse to the wellbeing of the aged in the community continues to play an important part in the work of the service, and in 1959, nursing visits were paid to 2,746 old age pensioners. This compares with 2,648 in 1958.

The transport arrangements which provide for four departmental cars and car allowances to certain nurses in large and outlying areas worked satisfactorily throughout the year.

The Centenary Celebration of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing took place on 1st July, 1959 when five of our nurses represented the Coventry service at a countrywide review held at Buckingham Palace by H.M. Queen Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, and thereafter at a Centenary Service held in Westminster Abbey.

Statistics for Year ended 31st December, 1959.

	1949	1958	1959
Total number of cases attended	3,943	6,244	6,643
Number of new cases attended	3,444	5,235	5,656
Number of visits made, including			
night visits	148,891	212,335	217,802
Number of operations attended	66	30	14

New cases referred for treatment by :—

Private doctors	..	..	2,797	4,640	4,830
Health Department	..		435	186	263
Hospitals	..	..	210	409	563
			<u>3,442</u>	<u>5,235</u>	<u>5,656</u>

Results of treatment were as follows :—

Convalescent	..	..	..	2,512	2,850
Sent to hospital	..	..	..	636	737
Relieved	..	..	..	1,526	1,477
Died	..	..	..	583	551
Remaining under care	..	..		987	1,028
				<u>6,244</u>	<u>6,643</u>

An analysis of the work carried out during the year is given in the following table :—

No. of patients on the books at 1st January	..	987
No. of new patients during the year	..	5,656
No. of patients on the books at 31st December		1,028
No. of patients nursed during the year	..	6,643
*No. of visits paid	..	219,570

*Included in the number of visits paid are 1,768 supervisory visits made by the administrative staff.

<i>Reason for visit.</i>	..	..	1958	1959
Medical	..	..	4,785	4,850
Surgical	..	..	1,055	1,106
Infectious diseases	..	..	16	123
Tuberculosis	..	..	163	132
Maternal complications	..	..	225	432
Others	..	..	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
			<u>6,244</u>	<u>6,643</u>

Included in appropriate categorisation :

Old Age Pensioners	..	..	2,648	2,746
Children under 5	..	..	379	381

Injections given in 1959.

Insulin 1,439 ; Penicillin 2,301 ; Streptomycin 540 ; Mersalyl 597 ; Neptal 1,714 ; Anahaemin 349 ; Imferon 810 ; Campolon 23 ; Benerva 7 ; Vitamin B 92 ; Parentrovite 40 ; Cortisone 13 ; Testosterone 78 ; Eucortone 13 ; Durabolin 8 ; Prostigmin 12 ; Aminophylin 2 ; Thiomerin 41 ; Progesterone 14 ; A.T.S. 9 ; Sipephyline 2 ; Morphia 176 ; Morphia & Hyoscine 8 ; Heroin 3 ; Sodium Phenobarbitone 23 ; Largactil 59 ; Droneran 9 ; Pethedine 42 ; Omnopon 21 ; Omnopon & Scopalamine 11 ; Sodium Gardinal 2 ; Adrenaline 17 ; Plexon 14 ; Cytamen 1560 ; Viomycin 9 ; Paraldehyde 6 ; Atropine 1 ; Sodium Amytal 1 ; Bismostab 4 ; Asthma Vaccine 1 ; Vitamin K 2 ; Calcium 13 ; Heparin 4 ; Anti-cold Vaccine 6 ; Morphia & Atropine 1 ; Piriton 3 ; Hyoscine 1 ; Liver Extract 1 ; Omnopon & Hyoscine 1 ; Pitocin 1 ; Estomycin 1 ; Fenergin 3 ; Sparine 1 ; A.C.T.H. 2 ; Oestroform 1 ; Cardophylin 1 ; Ergometrine 1 ; Resunal 1.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Section 26

The poliomyelitis immunisation campaign continued during 1959 and taxed to the full the resources of the Infectious Diseases Section. In this year alone 121,625 injections of poliomyelitis vaccine were given. When it is realised that 90,733 injections had been given in the whole campaign from 1956 to 1958, the current figures represent a remarkable achievement.

Eighty per cent of the 0 — 15 age group, and 62·5 per cent of the 16 — 25 age group had received two or more injections of poliomyelitis vaccine by the end of the year. The community in Coventry, therefore, have a level of vaccination which is above the national average.

Use was made of the “ open ” clinic system, where the public were invited to come along and receive their vaccinations without the delay of previous registrations and appointments. Teams of doctors, nurses and administrative staff were available for these clinics, which were held at Sibree Hall, Gulson Road, Tile Hill, and Broad Street. In addition an open clinic was held every Saturday morning in the Council Offices. The public made excellent use of these facilities and at the Sibree Hall clinic alone persons came forward at the rate of nearly four hundred per hour during the whole five days that the clinic was held.

Although temporary clerical assistance was obtained for the larger clinics only, the staff of the Infectious Diseases Section remained unchanged throughout the year. The normal work of the department with other immunisation procedures and with infectious diseases was not interrupted, and the staff are to be congratulated on the manner in which they despatched this large volume of work.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATIONS, 1959

Poliomyelitis Vaccination	0—15 years	15—25 years	Expectant Mothers	Others
Primary Vaccination (1st & 2nd injections)	12,630	24,695	850	1,251
		39,426		
Third (boosters) Injections	37,858	3,399	399	1,117
		42,773		

Completed Immunisations and Vaccinations.

	Infant Welfare	Private Doctors	Schools	Totals
(a) For diphtheria immunisation in- cluding combined	2,023	1,540	473	4,036
(b) Secondary or boosting injections	141	395	1,553	2,089
(c) For whooping cough immunisa- tion including combined ..	1,940	1,563	—	3,503
(d) For vaccination	1,699	1,314	—	3,013
(e) For revaccination	27	225	—	252

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Section 27

During 1959 a total number of 101,404 patients were moved by our Ambulance Service, as compared with 102,112 in 1958 and the average mileage per patient journey was 3·49 — the same as for 1958. The mileage in 1959 was 353,778 as compared with 356,614 in 1958.

The daily average of all patients carried decreased slightly from 280 in 1958 to 277 in 1959.

In August 1959 the removal of deceased persons from local hospitals to the Public Mortuary was discontinued and this work was contracted out to a local undertaker thereby relieving the Ambulance Service of this commitment.

The following table shows a comparison of work performed by the Ambulance Service during the past five years.

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
No. of patients carried ..	115,860	101,305	93,233	102,112	101,404
No. of miles travelled	392,968	370,649	341,739	356,614	353,778
Average mileage per patient ..	3·39	3·65	3·66	3·49	3·49

The two charts depicted on page 55 show

1. The average and maximum number of patients moved each day of the week throughout the entire year, and
2. The average and maximum number of patients transported during two hourly periods throughout a full 24 hour day and also illustrates the work accomplished by the three shifts which operate from 6 a.m. to 2 p.m.; 2 p.m. to 10 p.m.; and 10 p.m. to 6 a.m. daily.

Maintenance of departmental vehicles belonging to the Health Department including the Home Nursing Service ; Welfare Department ; and Public Health Inspectorate continued as in the preceding year.

The staff engaged for the maintenance of ambulances and for the above vehicles consists of six Grade 1 craftsmen and one Grade 2 craftsman.

I am indebted to the Ambulance Superintendent (Mr. F. G. Warwick) for the following detailed information and statistics relating to the work of the Ambulance Service during 1959 :—



Polio Vaccination Clinic.

(Reproduction by kind courtesy of
the Coventry Evening Telegraph)

Staff.

The staff engaged in this service was as follows, and depicts the same position exactly as in 1958.

					1959
Superintendent .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1
Deputy Superintendent .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1
Sub-Officer .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1
Shift Leaders .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4
Sub-Shift Leaders .. .. .	..	..	..	..	4
Ambulance Drivers (Male) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	46
Ambulance Drivers (Female) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	11
Attendant (Female) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1
Mechanics, Grade 1 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	6
Mechanics, Grade 2 .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1
Telephonist .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1
Cook, part-time .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	78

This is 6 below the authorised establishment of 82 personnel.

The following table shows the years of service of the Corporation employees concerned :—

			1958	1959
35 years' service or over .. .. .	..	..	1	2
20 years' service or over .. .. .	..	..	1	2
15 years' service or over .. .. .	..	..	4	4
10 years' service or over .. .. .	..	..	16	16
5 years' service or over .. .. .	..	..	35	40
Under 5 years' service .. .. .	..	..	21	14
Total .. .. .	..	..	78	78

Vacant Posts.

There were 7 applications for vacancies but only 5 of these were appointed. 8 members left the Service during the year.

Health of Staff.

There was an increase in certified illness during 1959, the days so lost numbering 1,072 compared with 870 for 1958. A further 34 days were lost through absence without leave.

Duties and Leave.

The Shift Leaders, Sub-Shift Leaders and Male Drivers work on a three shift system, with hours of duty as follows : 6—2, 2—10 and 10—6.

Alternate 40 and 48 hour weeks are worked by all personnel, who are paid weekly. As in all seven-day services some overtime is inevitable, and this is arranged as necessary according to demands on the service.

Vehicles.

The operational strength of vehicles at 31st December was as follows :—

General purpose ambulances	..	..	10
Small sitting case ambulances	..	..	15
Large sitting case ambulances	..	..	2
			—
			27
			—

The maximum carrying capacity of all these vehicles at any one time would be :—

Stretcher cases	..	..	..	..	28
Sitting cases	..	..	..	..	135

Other vehicles operated by the department include : 2 Hillman estate cars mainly for mental health, 1 Hillman Husky (Staff Car). 1 Land Rover for Garage Use.

Petrol and Oil Supplies.

Supplies of petrol and oil are obtained in accordance with the Council's bulk purchasing arrangements and are stored in bulk tanks. The service provides fuel on charge for all vehicles of the Health Department and Civil Defence ambulances, and in addition, by mutual arrangements, for vehicles from other ambulance services coming to or passing through the city on production of a standard requisition.

Uniform.

Uniform clothing, comprising jacket, trousers (or skirts for lady drivers) hats, footwear, shirts and ties and overcoats or rain-coats are supplied at twelve-month intervals, through bulk purchase arrangements. Summer jackets are also issued.

Method of Transmission of Calls.

All telephone calls are received through the switchboard in the Control Room on Coventry 25041/2/3, or by one of the direct lines from the Fire Brigade, the City Police, Coventry and Warwickshire and Gulson Hospitals ; additionally a hand-operated telephone connects the Control Room with the Ambulance enquiry kiosk at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital.

By arrangement with the G.P.O. an additional telephone with a distinctive sounding bell is connected direct to the senior operator at the Telephone Exchange for the purpose of receiving " 999 " calls (priority) and this ensures immediate attention.

Over 2,367 calls were received on this line alone.

Ambulance Enquiry Kiosk.

The ambulance enquiry kiosk in the new Out-Patients' Department at the Coventry & Warwickshire Hospital is staffed during the daytime from 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. by a member of the Ambulance Service, whose duty it is to receive, correlate, and co-ordinate all Out-Patient requirements before passing them to the Ambulance Control Room. This system reduces the amount of waiting time for patients and obviates the duplication of requests and journeys.

Radio Telecommunications.

As new vehicles are purchased, radio equipment is transferred to them from older vehicles, or those which are to be used less, but there are still only 17 mobile sets available for the full fleet of 30 vehicles, although plans are in hand to increase the number of sets.

Arising partly from the continued use of V.H.F. radio the average mileage per patient is 3.48. Maintenance of this special equipment is carried out at regular intervals by the manufacturers' service department.

The radio-telecommunication system is still a great boon to this service, and during March, 1959, the transmitter at Meriden was put into use, and all the existing units were converted to the new frequency.

Accident and Emergency Journeys.

The number of accident and emergency journeys made during the year was 4,849, this differing only slightly from the year 1958, for which the number was 4,612.

There is still very little change in the rate of home accidents, the total being 1,479 : of these, 30 cases received burns by fire.

Of the 4,849 accident cases attended, 74 were outside the city boundary.

The following table indicates the source of origin of accident calls received :—

" 999 " calls from members of the public	..	2,367
Calls on 25041 (mostly from industrial premises)		1,482
Doctors on 25041	.. .. .	900
Police private line	.. .. .	54
Fire Brigade private line	.. .. .
Hospital private line	.. .. .	13
Verbal messages to control room	.. ..	9
Vehicle radio from ambulances on other work	..	24
		<hr/>
		4,849
		<hr/>

Services not Required (Accidents).

Of the 4,849 accident calls responded to, on 385 occasions the services of the ambulance were not required on arrival.

Resuscitators.

The Stephenson Minuteman Resuscitator acquired last year has been used 23 times, 12 of which were successful.

The Novox Resuscitator was used on 5 occasions during the year, 2 of which were successful.

Occupation Centre, Burns Road.

Transport for conveyance of the pupils to and from the Occupation Centre is now hired from a local coach operator, but three escorts daily are provided by this service. The number of pupils carried by the contractor was 50,600.

City Traffic Congestion.

Some delay has been noted as a result of traffic congestion in the central streets of the city, especially during peak periods, but with police co-operation these are reduced to a minimum.

Treatment at the Royal Pump Rooms, Leamington Spa.

Patients are taken each day from their homes in Coventry to the Pump Rooms at Leamington for various forms of spa treatment. This service conveyed 6,013 patients in the year.

Civil Defence.

Lectures have been given by two Ambulance Officers to members of the Civil Defence Corps.

Transport of Patients by Train.

The facilities offered by British Railways for the conveyance of patients to distant places by train have been used for 91 patients. The special "Parrot" stretcher was used on 28 occasions for transporting bedridden patients.

The 91 journeys by train have resulted in a saving of 11,620 miles for the ambulance vehicles. The temporary absence of both vehicles and personnel is a feature of long distance journeys, and any reduction in these calls is to be encouraged.

General.

The extent of the demand from the Hospital Management Committee for the transport of patients to hospitals and homes outside Coventry will be seen from the following list of places to which 11,573 patient journeys were made during 1959 :—

The Towers, Kenilworth
Kenilworth Convalescent Home
Warwick Central—Leigh House
Warwick—King Edward VII
Chest Hospital
Warwick Hospital
Pump Rooms, Leamington

Creighton Sanatorium, Northampton
Birmingham—General Hospital
Maternity Hospital
Eye Hospital
Women's Hospital
Queen Elizabeth
Hospital

Warneford Hospital, Leamington
 River Park Nursing Home,
 Leamington
 George Eliot Hospital, Nuneaton
 Manor Hospital, Nuneaton
 Higham Grange
 Bramcote Hospital
 Blackwell Recovery Hospital
 St. Cross Hospital, Rugby
 St. Luke's Hospital, Rugby
 Bolehill, Tamworth
 St. Peter's, Droitwich
 Ronkswood Hospital, Worcester
 Manfield Hospital, Northampton
 Leicester Royal Infirmary.

Accident Hospital
 Dudley Road
 Orthopaedic Hospital
 Ministry of Pensions
 Woodlands Hospital

Romsley Sanatorium
 Marston Green Hospital
 Harboro Magna Hospital
 Smethwick Hospital
 Grendon Hospital
 St. Wulstan's, Malvern
 Gables House, Droitwich
 Ratcliffe Hospital, Oxford
 Bradwell Hospital, Stoke-on-Trent

Occasional abuses of the ambulance service facilities and a few difficulties occur which are common in all similar services from time to time, but these have dwindled to negligible proportions and are usually dealt with by the officer on duty.

In conclusion I would say that we in the Ambulance Service appreciate very much the interest shown by the Health Committee in the running of the service, and the most helpful day to day liaison with the Health Department. I also wish to thank the City Police, the Fire Brigade, and the hospital staffs for their valued co-operation throughout the year."

AMBULANCE SERVICE
Record of Work performed for year ending 31st December, 1959

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1959	No. of vehicles at 31.12.59	Total No. of journeys during year	Total No. of patients carried during year	Number of accident and emergency journeys during year incl. in column (3)	Total mileage during year	No. of paid whole time staff at 31.12.59
Directly Provided Service(s)						
	10	18,950	41,606	4,281	137,675	—
Ambulances Sitting Car Ambulances	17	18,241	59,798	568	216,103	77
Agency Service(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supplementary Service(s)	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	27	37,191	101,404	4,849	353,778	77

CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS CONVEYED.

Patients involved in Accidents	For Treatment	After Treatment	Admissions	Discharges	Transfers	House to House	Total
4,862	36,714	37,533	9,225	4,815	8,115	140	101,404

TRANSPORT AND OTHER WORK (NUMBER OF JOURNEYS)

Home Nursing Service	Municipal Midwives	Public Health Dept.	Civic Airport	Council House	Miscellaneous	Total
1	8	47	4	5	19	84

ANALYSIS OF PATIENTS

FROM	TO :	C. & W. Hospital	Gulson Hospital	Keresley Hospital	Isolation Hospital	Paybody Hospital	Highview Hospital	Allesley Hall	Dover Street Clinic	Gulson Road Clinic	Nursing Home	C. & W. Hospi- tal Mortuary
HOME	30,148	4,235	2,159	759	16	299	5	2,608	70	136	140
C. & W. HOSPITAL	4	571	922	377	43	28	—	—	—	6	2
GULSON HOSPITAL	132	—	45	543	4	17	—	—	—	9	102
KERESLEY HOSPITAL	613	25	—	461	2	—	—	—	—	6	86
DOVER STREET CLINIC	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
PAYBODY HOSPITAL	3	3	1	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
ALLESLEY HALL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
NURSING HOMES	5	5	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
PUMP ROOM LEAMINGTON	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CITY ISOLATION HOSPITAL	293	569	87	—	4	7	—	—	—	2	39
GULSON ROAD CLINIC	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HIGHVIEW HOSPITAL	5	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
OLD PEOPLES HOMES	36	2	3	2	—	21	—	—	—	—	1
THE TOWERS, KENILWORTH	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
KENILWORTH CONVL. HOME	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SPECIAL SCHOOLS	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
DISCHARGE FROM OUT OF TOWN HOSPITAL	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OTHER HOSPITAL OR CLINIC	24	16	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION CENTRE	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
RAILWAY STATION	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
TOTALS	31,270	5,441	3,222	2,158	70	374	5	2,610	70	162	370

Plus :—

PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE FOLLOWING

STREET	COLLAPSE	HOME	SPORT	SCHOOL	CHILDREN AT PLAY	WORK	FACTORY	M
1,314	641	1,479	99	311	72	112	53	

VEYED DURING 1959

Warwick Central Hospital	Pump Room Leamington	Old People's Home	Children's Home	Convalescent Homes	Railway Station	Special School	Burns Road School	Other Hospital	Other Clinic	Work	The Towers Kenilworth	Kenilworth Conv. Home	TOTAL
582	3,020	9	—	45	106	—	5	1,104	253	—	—	—	46,079
57	—	78	—	25	17	1	—	71	1	—	—	8	33,176
18	—	5	—	23	2	—	—	75	3	—	1,231	525	4,825
—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3,148
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2,452
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	107
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32
—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,997
7	—	1	—	9	2	—	—	39	1	—	—	—	1,362
1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	250
—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70
2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	72
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	562
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	696
1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	621
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	77
668	3,024	102	—	102	128	5	6	1,292	261	—	1,234	533	96,542

DENT AND EMERGENCY JOURNEYS

MATERNITY	ILLNESS	OTHER TYPES	S.M.R.	TOTAL NO. OF JOURNEYS	TOTAL NO. OF PATIENTS
1	24	—	385	4,849	4,862

VEHICLES IN USE AT

General Purpose Ambulances.

<i>Fleet No.</i>	<i>Registration Number</i>	<i>Make</i>	<i>H.P.</i>	<i>Date of Purchase</i>	<i>Mileage during 1958</i>
2	TVC 560	Bedford	27	June 1957	18,587
3	TVC 561	Bedford	27	June 1957	14,804
18	YDU 611	Morris	18	November 1959	2,597
19	YDU 612	Morris	18	November 1959	3,040
20	YWK 817	Morris	18	December 1959	1,124
42	PRW 451	Karrier	33	October 1954	3,996
44	RVC 44	Bedford	27	November 1955	10,987
45	SDU 45	Bedford	27	March 1956	17,334
46	RVC 46	Bedford	27	March 1956	14,551
47	TDU 680	Dennis Diesel	49	February 1957	20,274
1959 Totals					107,294

Sitting Case Ambulances.

1	TRW 846	Karrier	16	May 1957	13,247
6	WDU 258	Morris "J" 2	14	June 1958	18,449
7	WDU 257	Morris "J" 2	14	June 1958	17,214
8	WDU 259	Morris "J" 2	14	June 1958	17,506
9	YDU 602	Morris "J" 2	14	September 1959	4,757
10	YDU 603	Morris "J" 2	14	September 1959	3,628
11	YDU 604	Morris "J" 2	14	September 1959	4,433
12	YDU 605	Morris "J" 2	14	October 1959	2,566
13	YDU 606	Morris "J" 2	14	October 1959	3,833
14	YDU 607	Morris "J" 2	14	October 1959	3,337
15	YDU 608	Morris "J" 2	14	October 1959	3,430
16	YDU 609	Morris "J" 2	14	October 1959	2,523
17	YDU 610	Morris "J" 2	14	November 1959	2,018
21	YDU 613	Morris	18	December 1959	983
22	MKV 288	Karrier	16	May 1953	3,609
49	TWK 15	Morris "J" 2	14	April 1957	15,582
50	TWK 16	Morris "J" 2	14	May 1957	16,617
1959 Totals					133,732

Utility Vehicles.

4	MHR 430	Land Rover	16	January 1958	2,662
5	VKV 647	Hillman Husky	14	May 1958	5,935
43	RKV 643	Hillman Minx	10	November 1955	7,211
48	THP 551	Hillman Minx	10	February 1957	14,667
1959 Totals					30,475

Vehicles withdrawn from Service during the Year.

21	MWK 221	Bedford	27	February 1953	2,504
15	MWK 315	Morris "J"	14	December 1952	3,367
16	MWK 316	Morris "J"	14	December 1952	1,687
17	MWK 317	Morris "J"	14	February 1953	4,007
18	MWK 318	Morris "J"	14	February 1953	8,268
35	PDU 35	Morris "J"	14	July 1954	12,092
36	PDU 36	Morris "J"	14	July 1954	15,708
37	PDU 37	Morris "J"	14	July 1954	9,755
38	PDU 38	Morris "J"	14	August 1954	12,790
39	PDU 39	Morris "J"	14	September 1954	14,697
40	PHP 40	Bedford	27	October 1954	11,505
41	PHP 41	Bedford	27	November 1954	16,372
1959 Totals					112,752

31st DECEMBER, 1959

<i>Petrol Consumed (Gallons)</i>	<i>Oil Consumed (Pints)</i>	<i>M.P.G.</i>	<i>Total Vehicle Mileage</i>	<i>Age of Vehicle</i>	
				<i>Years</i>	<i>Months</i>
1,675	210	11.0	47,535	2	7
1,534	172	9.6	35,409	2	7
165	—	15.7	2,597	—	2
196	10	15.5	3,040	—	2
77	—	14.5	1,124	—	1
562	68	7.1	36,052	5	3
980	225	11.2	62,464	4	2
1,606	213	10.7	65,997	3	10
1,282	188	11.3	58,951	3	10
841	84	24.1	48,214	2	11
8,918	1,170	12.0	Average Age at 31.12.59	2	6

989	43	13.3	32,909	2	8
987	90	18.6	28,802	1	7
889	91	19.3	27,252	1	7
933	99	18.7	27,092	1	7
255	10	18.6	4,757	—	4
218	4	16.6	3,628	—	4
233	9	19.0	4,433	—	4
163	2	15.7	2,566	—	3
189	4	20.2	3,833	—	3
168	6	19.8	3,337	—	3
189	13	18.1	3,430	—	3
137	2	18.4	2,523	—	3
124	—	16.2	2,018	—	2
79	2	12.4	983	—	1
302	39	11.9	76,035	6	8
843	158	18.4	46,226	2	9
937	157	17.7	47,035	2	8
7,635	729	17.5	Average Age at 31.12.59	1	3

211	51	12.6	5,289	2	—
283	37	20.9	9,266	1	8
300	62	24.0	27,873	4	2
594	80	24.6	39,391	2	11
1,388	230	21.9	Average Age at 31.12.59	2	8

244	62	10.2	76,772	7	0
230	28	14.6	110,046	7	1
119	14	14.1	102,018	7	1
254	42	15.7	90,560	6	11
463	96	17.8	118,575	6	11
749	70	16.1	82,003	5	6
844	51	18.6	89,063	5	6
590	108	16.5	85,306	5	6
748	149	17.0	68,231	5	5
1,014	164	14.4	83,529	5	4
1,041	127	11.0	86,117	5	3
1,368	240	11.9	83,324	5	2
7,664	1,151	14.7	Average Age at 31.12.59	6	0

SUMMARY OF THE LAST 6 YEARS' WORK.

	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954
No. of Ambulances	27	26	26	23	24	25
No. of Cars	—	—	—	1	3	3
Number of paid whole-time Staff	77	77	76	76	75	76
No. of journeys by Ambulance	37,191	37,574	35,678	34,923	35,854	34,386
by Car	—	—	70	1,498	1,468	3,382
Total	37,191	37,574	35,748	36,421	37,322	37,768
No. of Patients by Ambulance	101,404	102,112	93,086	99,012	114,045	113,449
by Car	—	—	147	2,293	1,815	5,573
Total	101,404	102,112	93,233	101,305	115,860	119,022
% increase or decrease over previous year	·69 Decrease	8·7 Increase	7·96 Decrease	12·56 Decrease	2·6 Decrease	17·6 Increase
Total Mileage by Ambulance	353,778	356,614	340,896	344,809	362,194	346,127
by Car	—	—	843	25,840	30,774	74,407
Total	353,778	356,614	341,739	370,649	392,968	420,534
% increase or decrease over previous year	·79 Decrease	4·36 Increase	7·8 Decrease	5·67 Decrease	1·52 Decrease	2·53 Decrease

Total No. of patients during the 6 years as above .. 632,236
 Total mileage during the 6 years as above .. 2,236,282
 Average mileage per patient during the last 6 years 3·5

<i>Analysis of Patients Conveyed in Journeys out of Town</i>	<i>Total</i>
Patients discharged from, or after treatment at Coventry Hospitals to places outside the City	218
Patients for or after treatment in Hospitals or Clinics outside Coventry (excluding Keresley Hospital)	6,255
Patients discharged from Hospitals, Nursing Homes or Convalescent Homes outside Coventry (excluding Keresley Hospital)	971
Removals from private houses in Coventry to private houses in other towns	6
Admissions to Hospitals, Nursing Homes or Convalescent Homes outside city (excluding Keresley Hospital)	2,035
Transfers from Coventry Hospitals or Clinics to Hospitals, Convalescent Homes or Clinics outside Coventry (excluding Keresley Hospital) or return	2,088
Total ..	11,573
Number of journeys by road of 50 miles or over from Coventry	243

CHART SHOWING THE DAILY MAXIMUM & DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER OF PATIENTS REMOVED THROUGHOUT THE YEAR.

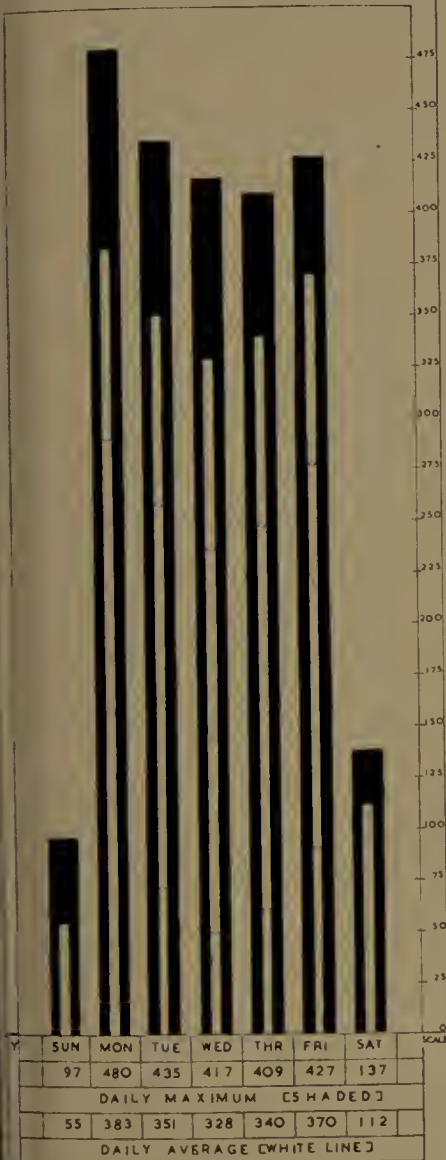
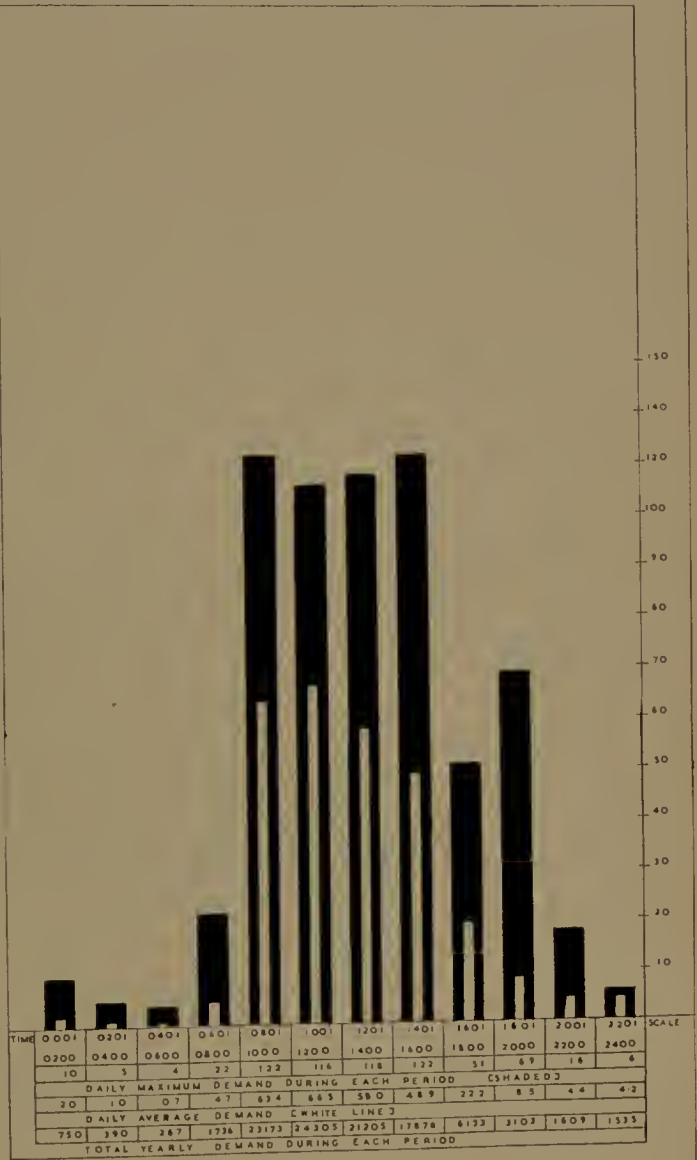
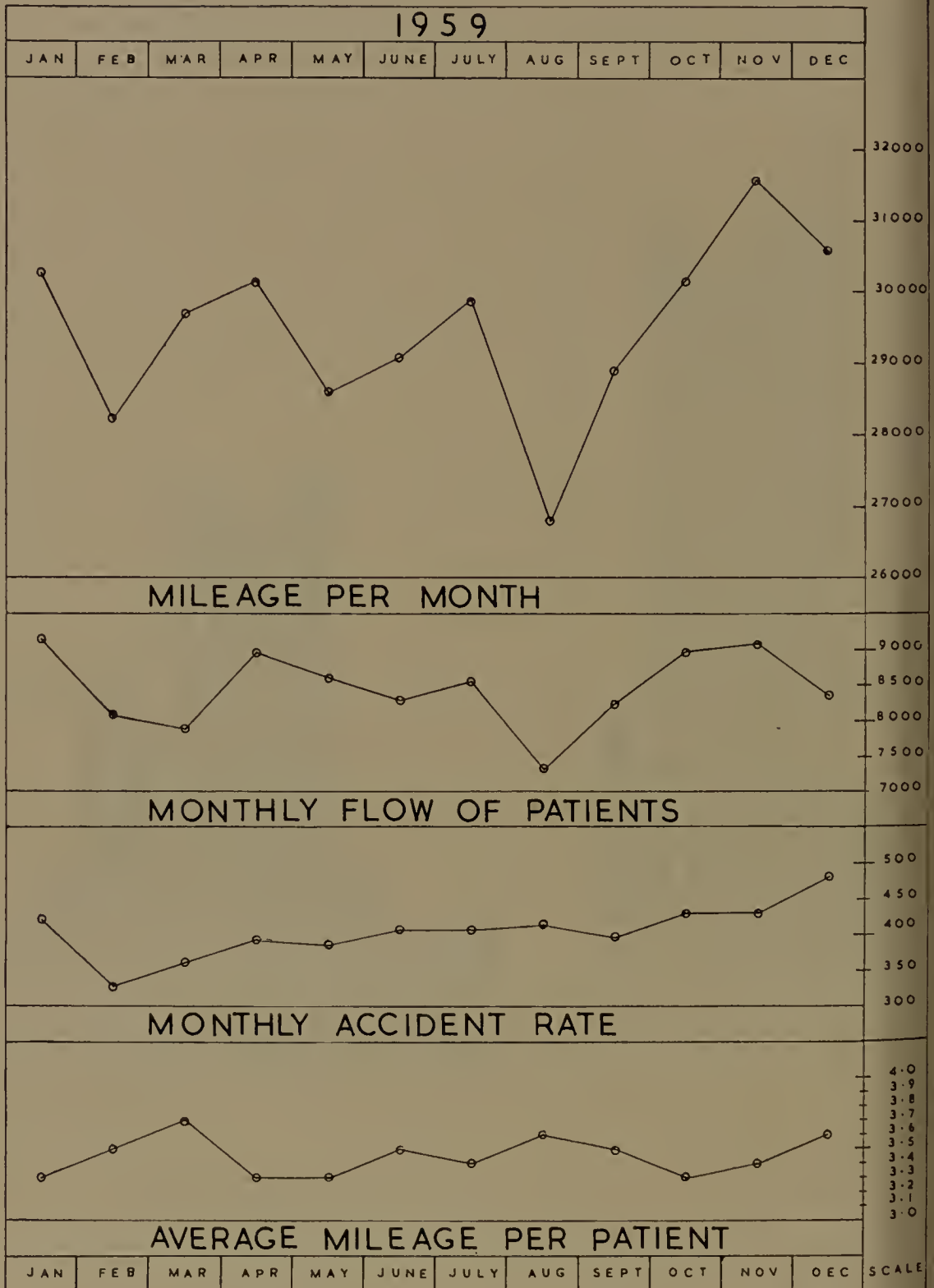


CHART SHOWING THE DAILY AVERAGE DEMAND FOR AMBULANCE TRANSPORT IN TWO HOURLY PERIODS DURING THE 24 HOURS OF THE DAY.





PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(Section 28)

Tuberculosis.

In my 1958 Report I indicated that notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis (303) were the lowest in the city for ten years. It is recorded with a further degree of satisfaction, therefore, that the number notified during 1959 is at a still lower level (243), even though the city's population has increased by an additional 4,700 residents.

There continues to be the closest co-operation between the staffs of the Chest Clinic and the Health Department, and not least is this achieved by the regular visits made to the Clinic by our Tuberculosis Visitors and by liaison between the appropriate doctors in both fields of work.

It is certain, that those who are in any way concerned with the prevention and control of the disease, whether in the clinical or domiciliary aspects of the work, must have derived great satisfaction from the declining trend.

Modern therapeutic treatments have, of course, made a wonderful contribution in latter years to this state of affairs, and the associated work performed by the staff of the Mass Radiography Service has been of the utmost value.

The provision of free milk to tuberculous patients has continued during the year as shown in the following table :—

No. of persons receiving milk at 1st January, 1959	316
No. of additional persons allowed milk during 1959	121
Total number who received milk during 1959 ..	437
No. of persons receiving milk at 31st December, 1959	292
Cost during year ended 31st December, 1959	£4,670 4s. 3d.

Occupational Therapy.

This service, commenced in 1956 for domiciliary tuberculous persons, continues to be of great value in the rehabilitation of these patients.

It has not been considered necessary to increase the already wide choice of crafts which are available, the most popular of which continue to be basketry, knitting and rug-making.

There has been an increase in the demand for occupational therapy into what was primarily a scheme for tuberculous patients, and the occupational therapist is now able to help other disabled persons who are referred to her from time to time by the Welfare Department. As in the case of many tuberculous patients, these persons are almost entirely homebound and welcome the opportunity and interest this form of therapy provides.

The following figures give some indication of how the service functioned during the year ended 31st December, 1959.

Number of patients brought into the scheme in 1959 ..	79
Number of patients remaining from previous year ..	85
Number of patients who left the scheme in 1959 :	
Died	2
Returned to work	8
Returned to hospital	6
Number of patients in scheme at 31st December, 1959	148
Number of visits to patients' homes	481
Number of patients visiting office (for materials, etc.) ..	1,197

Venereal Diseases.

Since the appointed day of the National Health Service Act the Health Visitors have continued special follow-up visits to defaulters in connection with venereal disease work and in co-operation with the treatment centre. During 1959, 76 such visits were made.

Cancer

At the request of, and by arrangement with, the medical staff of the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital follow-up visits have also been made for some years to post operative cases with this complaint. In 1959 there were 50 visits made.

During latter years the incidence of gonorrhoeal infection has increased to some extent locally, and this is in line with a national trend. It is most important for those who become infected with this and other venereal conditions to understand that they can receive treatment in confidential circumstances at the Special Clinic situated at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital (Out-patients' Department).

Meals for the Sick and Aged.

The Mobile Meals Service was inaugurated on the 25th July, 1949. It was the first of its type administered entirely by a local authority. In the beginning approximately 40 meals a day were delivered, and by the end of 1949 the number had been stepped up to 74.

Mid-day meals are provided on five days per week (Monday to Friday) and delivery is effected by three specially adapted delivery vans manned by part-time personnel. The service began with certain original and novel features which, together with other modifications, have now tended to become somewhat standardised throughout the country, and make for easy handling of meals which are carried in special (individual portion) insulated food carriers, each carrier holding five two-course meals.

The plight of those people physically unable to prepare their own meals and who have neither relatives nor friends to do it for them is answered by this service, which continues adequately to justify itself on both health and social grounds.

Since its inauguration the service has been so extended in its take-up by the public, that compared with the average number of meals supplied per day in 1949 (74) the figure has now risen to 169, and in 1959, 1,730 more meals were supplied than in 1958 and total meals supplied now number over a quarter of a million.



(Reproduced by kind courtesy of the Coventry Evening Telegraph)

A Grateful Participant in the Mobile Meals Service.

The following details relate to the activities of this service in 1959 :—

Total number of meals supplied	38,099
Average number per day (i.e. five days per week) ..	169
Cost of purchasing meals	£3,161 8s. 4d.
Contributions from recipients	£238 14s. 2d.
Net cost	£2,922 14s. 2d.
Mileage run by three vans (approx.)	1,886
Total number of persons attended	338

Provision of Nursing Equipment and Apparatus.

A variety of sick room appliances are available to the public upon request at very reasonable hire charges from the Gulson Road Clinic. The items available are augmented from time to time as necessary and the following is a brief summary of some of them :—

Air rings, back rests, bed pulleys, bed cages, bed pans, bed tables, bronchitis kettles, douche cans, dunlopillo mattresses, commodes, crutches, feeding cups, hospital beds, invalid chairs (both indoor and outdoor), rubber sheets, spinal carriages, urine bottles, walking machines, walking sticks, water bottles.

HEALTH EDUCATION

(Section 28 NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT)

I have written in considerable detail about the importance of Health Education in previous Annual Reports and what I said on these occasions still applies. I do not propose on this occasion to make further comment, other than that already included in the preamble to this Report, and which is of vital concern if Health Education in all its aspects is to develop satisfactorily.

Talks and lectures to various organisations continued throughout the year, in addition to the routine health education programmes conducted in our clinics.

The department also participated in the "Welcome to Citizenship" Exhibition held in St. Mary's Hall during October, when staff were available to explain various facets of the department's work to all visitors.

Convalescence.

The City Council has accepted financial responsibility for hospital patients needing essential recuperative convalescence following their treatment. Such cases are recommended by the consultant staff and passed to the hospital almoners for allocation to acceptable convalescent homes.

All applications are, of course, scrutinised by the Medical Officer of Health prior to recommendation to the Health Committee.

Of the applications submitted, 47 were approved and accepted as a charge on the Health Committee. The 47 cases were accepted for periods of 2, 3 or 4 weeks' convalescence in various seaside homes, and of these 3 were granted an extension of the original period based on further medical representations.

The cost of the maintenance of these patients to the department during the current year was £784 12s. 6d.

In 1959, travelling facilities were provided by way of rail or bus fares at a cost of £127 7s. 3d. ; 49 patients with 5 escorts were paid for ; the Education Committee refunded the Health Committee to the extent of £66 11s. 8d., for the journeys of 11 school children with 18 escorts.

In accordance with the authority contained in Ministry of Health Circular 85, travelling facilities were made available to relatives for the purpose of visiting patients in hospitals outside Coventry. 386 travel warrants were so issued to the relatives of patients throughout the year ; the cost amounted to £260 18s. 10d.

A comparison of the extent and the cost of these services in the last two years they have operated is as follows :—

	1958	1959
Applications for convalescence received ..	109	47
Applications for convalescence approved ..	109	47
Applications for extension	7	3
Cost of maintenance in convalescent homes ..	£1,717 19s. 6d.	£784 12s. 6d.
Travel facilities provided		
—No. of patients ..	94	49
Cost of such	£284 3s. 8d.	£127 7s. 3d.
Visiting facilities for relatives :—		
No. of patients visited	40	50
No. of travel vouchers granted	481	386
Cost	£252 10s. 6d.	£260 18s. 10d.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

1959

Cases investigated	198
Cases admitted to hospital	48
Cases treated by Out-Patient Department	136
Cases treated by own doctor	6
Cases treated at home	8

Age Groups

Under 5	120
5 to 16 years	20
17 to 45 years	33
45 to 60 years	12
Over 60	13

Of the above, 115 were reported directly from the Coventry and Warwickshire Out-Patients' Department to the Health Department. This arrangement became operative as from July, 1959, following discussion and agreement between the Senior Orthopaedic Consultant at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, and the Medical Officer of Health. This exchange of information, with the consent of the patients concerned, can do no other than good, since by quickly following up and assessing the situation with the relatives concerned, much can be done to prevent similar, and indeed other types of accidents happening in the homes.

Nature of Accidents

Burns and Scalds	..	..	..	..	71
Cuts and Bruises	..	..	..	..	53
Head Injuries (including 4 fractured skulls)					25
Poisoning	..	..	..	..	18
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	8
Fractures (other than skulls)			..	..	22
Feet and ankles — 4; Ribs — 2; Legs — 3;					
Arms — 7; Hands — 4; Shoulders — 2. ..					

There was one fatal accident.

The Superintendent Health Visitor (Miss M. D. Lloyd) reports as follows :—

In previous years the cases recorded by Health Visitors have been those found on the district when visiting, but, following a closer liaison with the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, we have had the opportunity of investigating cases notified to us from the Casualty Department. This has been very much appreciated, as the follow-up has been quicker, and in all cases appreciation has been expressed for the visit and the accident has then been discussed whilst it has been fresh in the mind of the patient.

Previously accidents to young children only were investigated but, with the help of the hospital, accidents in the home to all age groups have been recorded.

The saddest accident occurred in the case of a young father, who, when wearing rubber pumps, slipped and dropped his young baby, who received fatal head injuries.

Poisoning is still a great problem and 18 children under the age of five have been treated following the taking of Aspirin ; Pheno-barbitone ; Quells ; iron tablets ; domestic bleach ; paraffin ; Jeyes fluid ; etc. One baby was given sleeping tablets by his twin brothers ; and another child swallowed a cigarette end.

Three children fell from bedroom windows, receiving minor injuries only, and several fell out of bed. One baby fell from the bed where she had been placed for a few moments whilst her cot was being made.

One young mother received a fractured skull and perforated ear drum when she jumped out of bed in the night to attend her small son. She felt giddy and fell, hitting her head on the radiator. Another woman, who was preoccupied with her husband's illness, had her arm caught in a washing machine wringer.

Burns and scalds are still high on the list and are caused chiefly by saucepan handles placed within the reach of young hands ; and overhanging tablecloths. One quite avoidable accident was that of a baby who was burned by his grandmother's cigarette !

The investigation of accidents in the home is most revealing, although each year there is an obvious pattern which emphasises the same causes :—

1. Over-tiredness and strain of the mother ;
2. Small kitchens ;
3. Failure to lock up dangerous objects from the reach of small children — often due to inadequate cupboard space.

DISINFECTOR PLANT

When the National Health Service provisions came into effect in 1948, control of the Whitley Isolation Hospital (later renamed the City Hospital, Whitley) together with its disinfector plant, passed to the control of the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board. Up to that time the disinfector was used not only for the needs of the two local municipal hospitals but also for general public health purposes. Although the use of this plant was not denied to the local health authority, the arrangement never proved really adequate or satisfactory, and for this and other reasons, chiefly concerning the awkwardness of the joint user arrangement, it became essential for the Health Committee to press for necessary financial provision in order to erect a new Fumigator Plant.

After several years' persuasion and thereby delay, the plant was eventually forthcoming, and was available for use in January, 1959. The fumigator is within a new building adjoining the Gulson Road Clinic and is now meeting all departmental needs, including for so long as it is necessary fumigation requirements in relation to slum clearance activities. There will, of course, always be a major long term requirement of the disinfector, namely in connection with the disinfection of clothing and bedding in relation to infectious diseases.

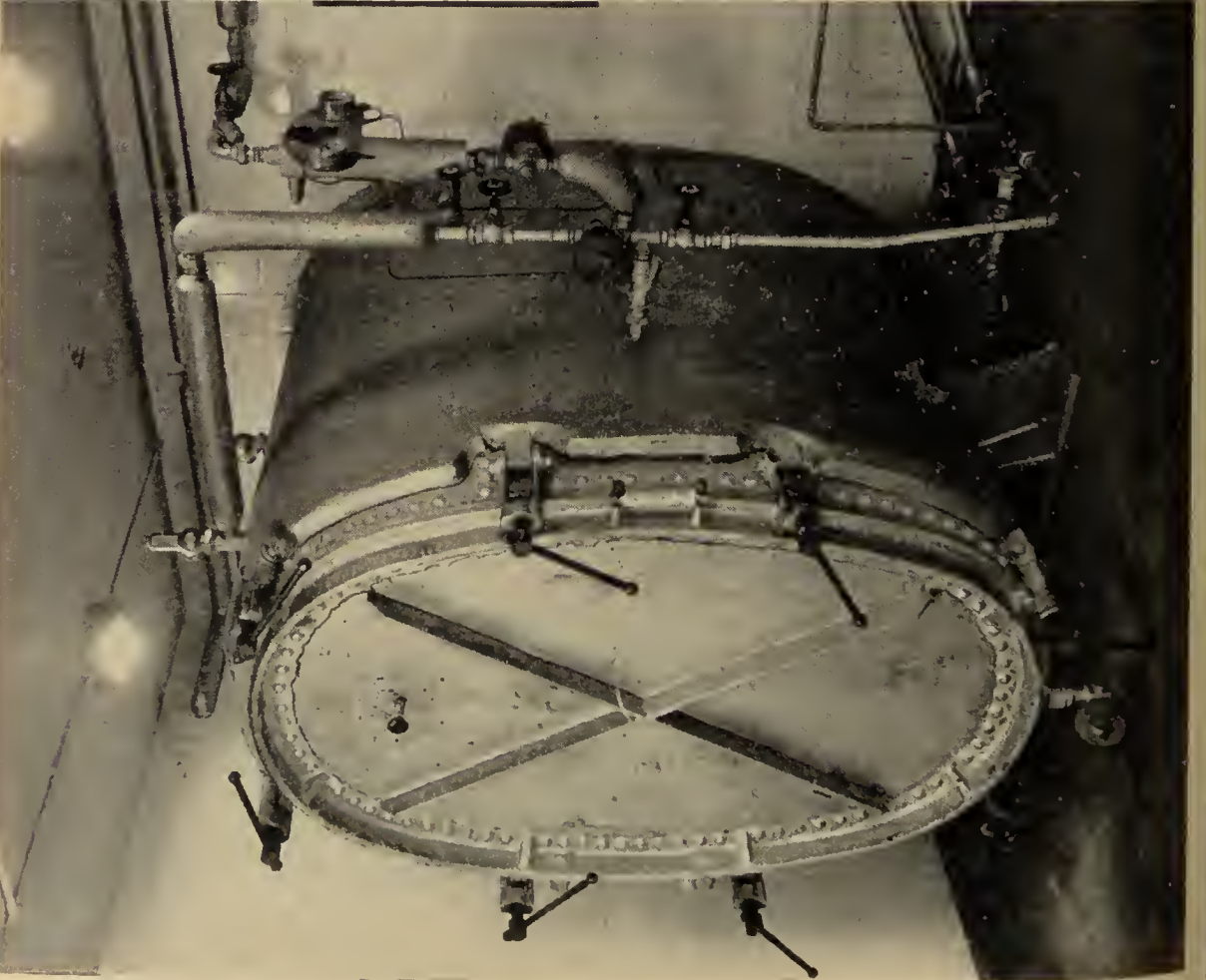
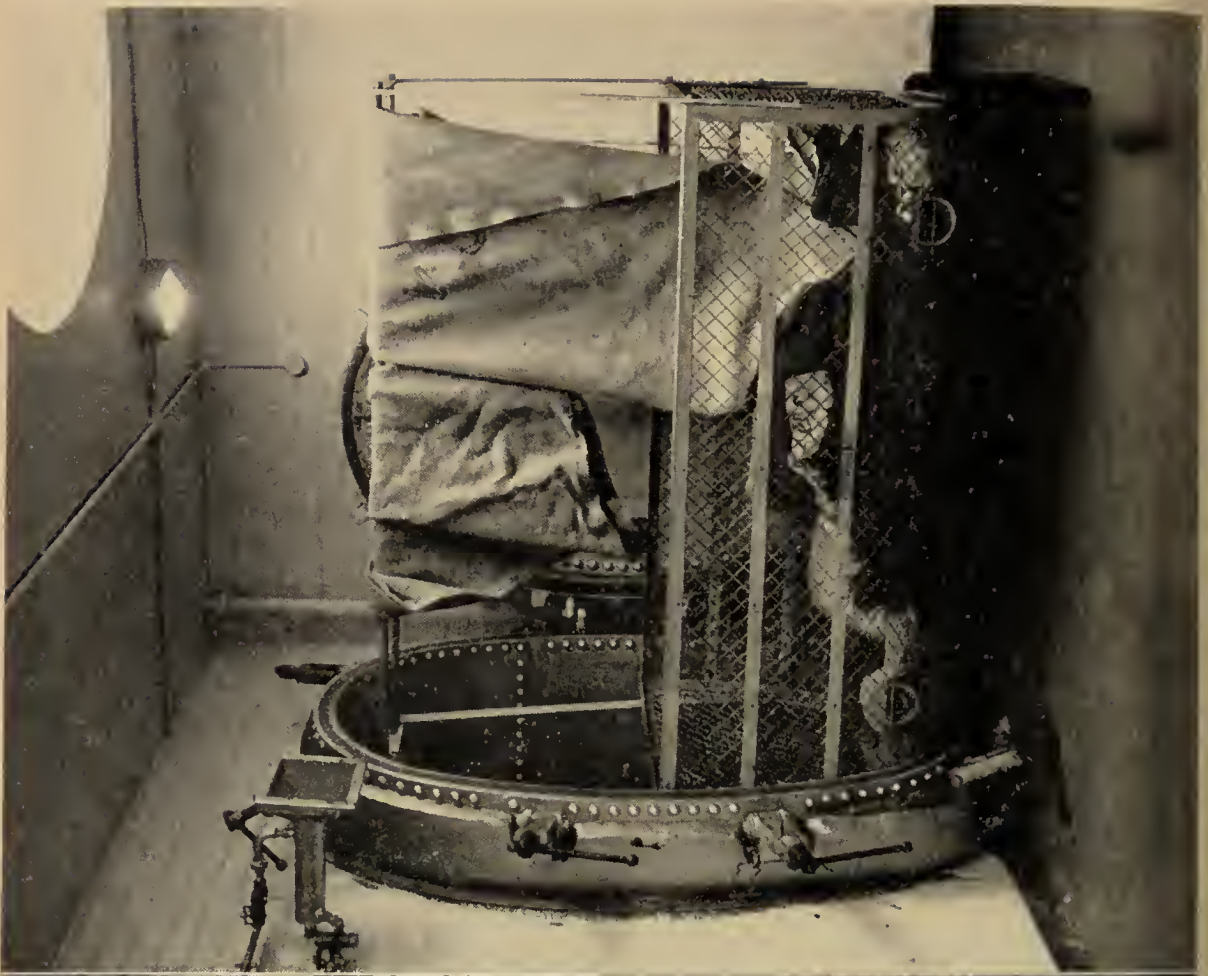
The opportunity was also taken to erect nine garages adjoining the fumigation plant, these being for departmental vehicles which previously had been scattered, often quite inconveniently, at various out-stations.

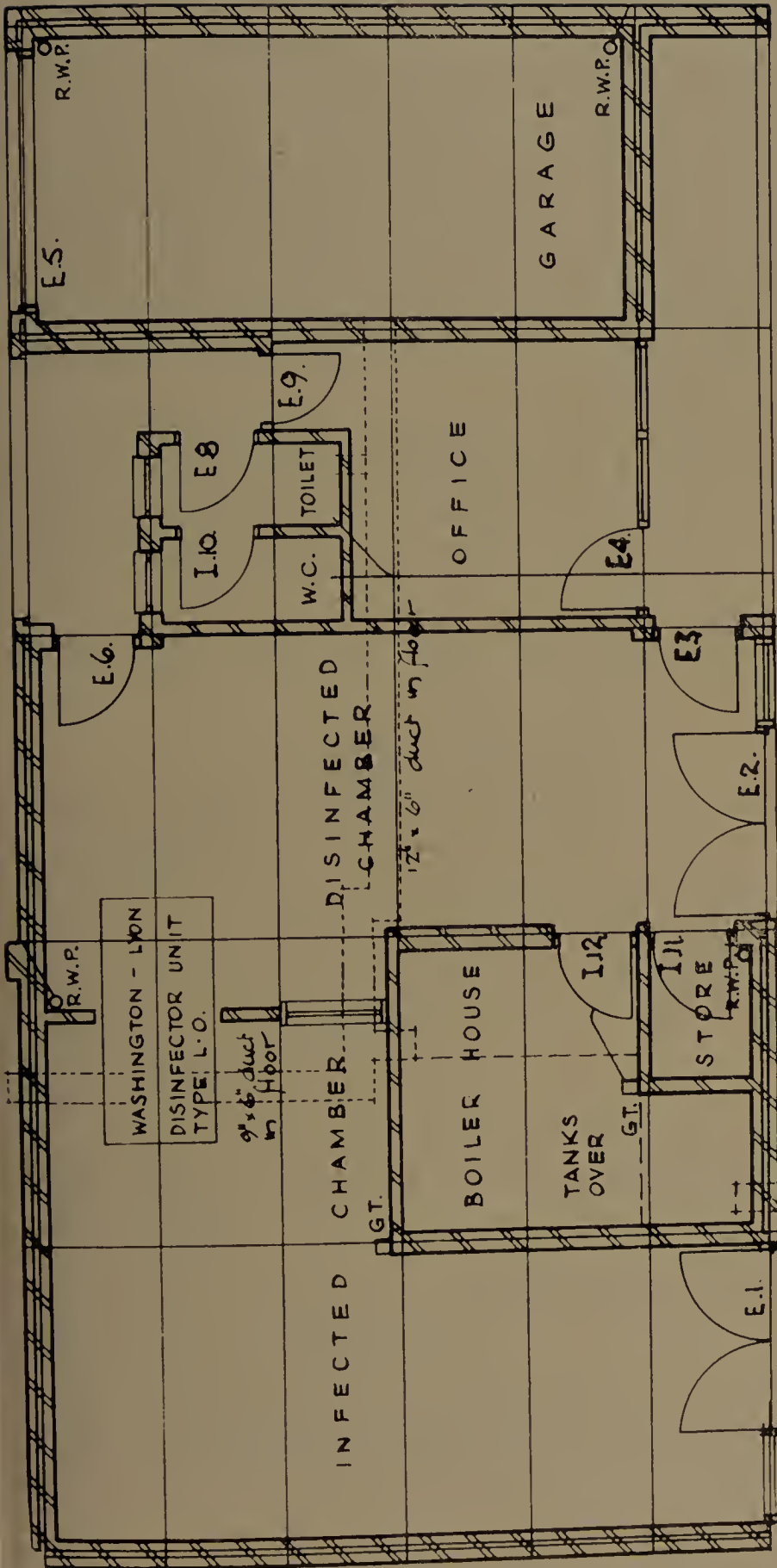
HOME HELP SERVICE

(Section 29)

The Home Help Service in Coventry was already four years old on the Appointed Day of the National Health Service Act and at the end of 1948, some 90 Home Helps (full-time and part-time) were in employment (1946 = 16 Home Helps). The service had been provided for persons who were in genuine need through illness, infirmity and old age or because of recent or impending confinements.

The years between have produced a steady increase in the demands on the service and it is interesting to recall that whereas in 1949 the total number of visits to homes by the staff of this service was 5,924, the figure had risen by the 31st December, 1959 to 67,230. The development of the service revealed a growing demand for the part-time assistance of Home Helps, and to meet this a greater proportion of part-time than full-time helps are employed.





Plan of Disinfectant Station — Gulson Road.

In order to make for more satisfactory allocation and control of the Home Help Service, district offices under the immediate control of an Assistant Organiser were set up in Holbrooks, Bell Green and Tile Hill areas and during 1959 a further district office was established in Church Lane (for the Wyken-Binley Road area). Consideration is being given to the establishment of a further district office in the Allesley-Coundon area. When an office is opened for the Allesley-Coundon area the decentralisation of the Service will be complete, thus making it more convenient to the public and effecting a saving in Home Helps' time and travelling expenses.

Each Home Help is issued with overalls, and a distinctive badge is made available to her.

Induction Courses (which during 1959 were increased in duration from two to three weeks) have been held for several years. These preliminary courses have proved invaluable in selecting the right type of individual for the job. Two such courses were held in 1959 and 48 out of 67 applicants were successful, and taken on to the staff.

The staff engaged in this service at 31st December, 1959 was as follows :—

- 1 Organiser
- 6 Assistants to the Organiser
- 1 Typist
- 4 Clerks (1 full-time and 3 part-time)
- 255 Home Helps.

The following summary shows the work done during the year as compared with the previous year :—

	1958	1959
Maternity cases	330	399
Illness and chronic sickness	275	211
Infirm and aged	793	1,133
Tuberculosis	16	34
Other cases	40	69
Total number of cases attended ..	1,454	1,846
Last year's applicants still on books ..	501	560
Applications	1,211	1,529
Advance applications for the next year ..	98	90
Cases actually assisted	1,454	1,846
Applications not pursued	211	251
Applications not eligible	5	Nil
Applications still on books at end of year	560	594
Total number of visits to homes by home helps.	65,657	67,230

The figures for 1959 again record a sharp increase in the demand for Home Helps, and it will be observed that over 392 more cases were dealt with than in 1958. There was again acute pressure on the

service during the winter months, due largely to the increased number of cases and the heavy incidence of sickness amongst old people.

The Home Help Service has again responded well to the many calls made upon it and is to be congratulated for these splendid efforts.

With the progressive increase in the number of old people and the desire to keep them living in their own homes as long as possible, the Home Help Service is making an important contribution as one of the domiciliary services required for this purpose. It is to be expected that heavier demands still will be made upon the service as time goes by.

The establishment of a Night-Care or "Sitters-in" Service (under Sect. 28 of the Act) on a limited scale on the 1st October, 1958 to supplement the existing Home Help Service by the provision of attendance during the night hours for seriously ill persons who are without relatives or friends to assist them, has proved very worthwhile. Additionally, the service is used to relieve, in exceptional circumstances, persons who already provide these services for their friends or relations.

The cases dealt with during the year ended 31st December, 1959, numbered 22.

MENTAL HEALTH

Section 51

From the inception of the National Health Service Act the work of the mental health section has been guided by the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890—1930, and by the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913—1938. In broad outline these Acts provided an elaborate procedure for the classification and treatment of persons suffering with mental disorder and provided for the compulsory removal of such persons from the community. As the segregative and restrictive orientation of the Acts increasingly conflicted with modern psychiatric thinking, a revision of the law appertaining to mental disorder became necessary.

The Mental Health Act, which received royal assent in July, 1959, repealed the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts and the Mental Deficiency Acts and made fresh provision for the treatment and care of mentally disordered persons. In an endeavour to forget the past, the words "lunatic" and "mental defective" disappear and a new classification and terminology for mental disorder has been introduced. Changes have been made in the procedure for hospital admissions and these have already had impact upon the work of the duly authorised officers.

Of great importance too is the stimulus which the Mental Health Act offers to local authorities to develop their after care services in the field of mental health. Mental disorder is recognised as being a problem for the community and as being one which should be

treated wherever possible at home. This concept implies that the Authority's after care services will assume a more important role, and make a greater contribution than was the case under the previous Acts.

Administration.

The problems arising from the implementation of the Mental Health Act and the inevitable increase in the administrative responsibilities as a result of the expansion of the mental health service led the Health Committee to appoint a Mental Health Sub-Committee during 1959. The sub-committee meets monthly and consists of four elected representatives, all of whom are members of the Health Committee. At the end of the year, Dr. S. W. Gillman, the Deputy Medical Superintendent of the Central Hospital, Hatton, who has had a long association as a consultant psychiatrist in the Coventry area, was invited to attend all meetings of the Mental Health Sub-Committee in an advisory capacity.

No duties are delegated to voluntary organisations. Good relations and a close liaison are maintained with the Coventry Society for Mentally Handicapped Children, and this organisation has been helping with extra-mural activities at the two training centres.

The approved establishment of the department is given earlier in this report. Two new posts have been created, namely a Senior Mental Health Officer and a Clerical Assistant. Mr. A. Herbert was appointed as Senior Mental Health Officer, and commenced duties in September. He is a qualified Psychiatric Social Worker who undertakes both clinical and administrative duties, in addition to co-ordinating and supervising the work of the Mental Welfare Officers.

Because of this reorientation, a latent period will be inevitable to allow of staff settling down to a smooth and methodical pattern of work. Thereafter it is envisaged that there will be opportunity for the Senior Mental Health Officer to direct much the greater part of his work towards the clinical field.

Work undertaken in the Community.

Prevention, Care and After-Care.

The local authority continues to provide facilities under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act for out-patients suffering from certain mental disorders to receive electro-convulsive therapy. The medical staff of the Central Hospital give necessary treatment on Saturday mornings at the Gulson Road Clinic and are assisted by members of the Home Nursing Service. During 1959, 511 persons (157 males and 354 females) received treatment of this nature. Because of this arrangement, many such patients do not need to be

admitted to hospital. Moreover, many are thereby enabled to continue to work or to run their homes and so play an active part in the life of the community, with a minimum of disturbance to themselves and their families. The value of this service is readily apparent in human terms and makes an important contribution to the prevention of family breakdown through mental disorders.

Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890-1930.

During the year our mental welfare officers made 1,120 visits to patients, and 133 persons were admitted to hospital under the Lunacy Act of 1890. Of this latter number, 94 patients were admitted under Section 20 of the Act, and 39 patients were certified under Section 16 of the Act prior to admission.

On the 6th October, voluntary admissions under the Mental Treatment Act, 1930, ceased, and "informal" admissions became possible under the Mental Health Act, 1959. From this date patients could be admitted to mental hospitals without the necessity of signing a statutory form requesting treatment. The family doctor can now make arrangements direct with the hospital as he does with all patients requiring treatment for physical illness. Five hundred and fifty-five voluntary admissions had been recorded up to the 6th October. Immediately after the introduction of informal admissions, the Central Hospital, Hatton, began to re-classify existing voluntary and certified patients wherever possible. This work is continuing and should be completed early in 1960.

The abolition of formalities connected with voluntary admissions to mental hospitals is a great step forward. Whilst there will always be a small proportion of formal admissions, the vast majority of patients requiring treatment can now obtain it without unnecessary formality. Easier access to hospital treatment will undoubtedly result in many patients presenting themselves in the early stages of their illness. A further effect of the introduction of informal admissions is that many patients who previously would have been certified now enter hospital informally. The statistics of hospital admissions for the current year will not be capable of true comparison with those of previous years.

Work of Mental Health Section during 1959.

1. Lunacy Acts, 1890-91.

There has been a decrease in the total number of compulsory admissions: 133 as compared with 145 in 1958. Nine fewer patients were admitted under certificate (Section 16) representing a reduction of approximately 18 per cent. This reflects the general trend with this type of admission. The ability of the mental welfare officers in persuading patients to accept treatment informally is amply demonstrated in these encouraging figures.

2. Mental Treatment Act, 1930.

Under this Act uncertified patients may submit themselves voluntarily for treatment or may, as temporary patients, be removed for institutional treatment.

Statistics for the year 1959 are as follows :—

No. of mental patients in Central Hospital at 1.1.59 ..	392
No. of mental patients admitted to Central Hospital in 1959	763
No. of mental patients discharged or died or transferred in 1959	741
No. of patients remaining in Central Hospital on 31.12.59	117
	Voluntary
	Informal
	354

	Central Hospital, Warwick			
	Sec. 16	Sec. 11	Sec. 20	Totals
Number of patients remaining in hospital on 31.12.58	350	—	2	352
Number of admissions from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1959	39	—	94	133
	389	—	96	485
Number of discharges from hospital including deaths to 31st Dec. 1959	38	—	5	43
Number of persons of unsound mind remaining in Central Hospital on 31st Dec. 1959	140	—	—	140

There was a slight increase in the number of patients in the Central Hospital admitted under this Act on 1st January, 1959, viz. 392 as against 325. During the year an increase was also shown in the number of patients admitted voluntarily, informally or on a temporary order ; the total number of admissions under these headings being 763. The comparative figures for 1958 were 644. This comparison assumes that the informal patients of 1959 would have been voluntary admissions previously.

However, the discharge rate for 1959 is also proportionately higher, which indicates that more people are seeking treatment, possibly earlier, and the length of stay in hospital is being reduced : this is clearly a desirable trend.

In addition the total number of Coventry patients in the Central Hospital at 31st December, 1959, is 611, showing a decrease of 66 over the previous year.

I am indebted to the Senior Psychiatric Social Worker attached to the Central Hospital, Warwick, for the following account of the work performed by his department for Coventry patients :—

1.	(a)	Total number of Coventry cases dealt with in 1959	..	..	..	..	..	574
	(b)	Number seen previously	..	..	..	..	..	199
	(c)	Total number of home visits	..	..	..	..	..	521
	(d)	Total number of interviews in out-patient clinics	..	..	..	..	..	481
2.	(a)	Social history only	..	..	..	..	..	179
	(b)	Social history and other work	..	..	..	..	..	58
	(c)	One interview (other than social history)	..	..	..	..	..	139
3.		Four or more home visits	..	..	..	..	..	44
4.		Four or more clinic interviews	..	..	..	..	..	43

Mr. Gottlieb comments :—

“ A special development in 1959 was the growth of our work in out-patient clinics. The total number of interviews in out-patient clinics went up from just over 1,000 to 1,235. Obviously this meant that home visits had to be reduced accordingly, though the total number of all visits is still over 1,100. Because of the growing work in out-patient clinics, we have this year added a special column in our statistical survey, showing the number of cases in which we had four or more clinic interviews.

We have continued our share in the work for the rehabilitation of chronic patients but this work, for obvious reasons, has slowed down, and the number of patients brought back into the community by this scheme is somewhat less.

As in previous years all our colleagues have played their part in advising social workers in general casework on special problems of a psychiatric nature arising in their own cases. I envisage a growing importance in this field of consultation for other social workers.

The new mental health legislation will naturally bring changes, and it is difficult to foresee what developments will be in detail. There is no doubt that they will affect not so much the scope of our work but its direction.

As always, we want to thank the doctors, nursing staff and all other departments in the hospital for their close co-operation with us, which made our work so much easier.

ALFRED GOTTLIEB, Senior Psychiatric Social Worker.”

Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913-38.

1. Ascertainment and Supervision.

A total of 82 cases was referred to the department from all sources in 1959. Twenty-Six of these cases were ascertained under the Acts and were placed under the statutory supervision of the mental welfare officers. All ascertainties during the year were carried out by the Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

The domiciliary work in respect of the 320 patients under statutory supervision by the local health authority has been continued. The national trend towards caring for mental defectives in the community has been reflected in Coventry : there were 32 more mental defectives under statutory supervision in the city than in the previous year. The number of domiciliary visits made by the mental welfare officers during 1959 was 1,869.

The efforts of the mental welfare officers to place more able mental defectives in employment have continued. The disablement resettlement officers of the Ministry of Labour have given valuable assistance, and they work closely with the officers of the department. In spite of their combined efforts the number of vacancies in employment suitable for mental defectives has been few, and this is possibly due to the high proportion of skilled work done in the Coventry area. In the main, experience has shown that personal contact with a particular firm produces best results. Five patients (3 male and 2 female) on licence have been placed in employment during the year.

The majority of less able mental defectives are at present recommended for admission to one or other of the two training centres, or for admission to a mental deficiency hospital.

One aspect which causes concern is the increase in the number of mental defectives awaiting admission to mental deficiency hospitals. In 1958 there were 9 persons on the waiting list, but by the end of 1959 the waiting list had increased to 19, and of these 17 were classified as needing urgent admission. During the year only two vacancies for Coventry patients were forthcoming from the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board. Several mental defectives awaiting admission have had to be accommodated temporarily in Hatton and Bramcote Hospitals. The present state of the waiting list for admission to mental deficiency hospitals is most unsatisfactory, and the long wait has caused considerable distress to the relatives who are responsible for looking after the patients.

2. Guardianship.

At the 31st December, 1959, 7 patients were under statutory guardianship. In two cases the guardians received financial grants of 22s. 6d. and 35s. 0d. from the local authority.

Financial assistance was also made available in six cases by the Health Committee to help families with restricted means to visit their mentally defective children in hospital. The mental deficiency hospitals which serve Coventry are all situated some distance from the city, and the value of this help has been stressed by the medical and nursing staff of the hospitals.

On 31st December, 1959, the register of mental defectives for the city carried the following statistics :—

Mentally Deficient Persons :—			
	M	F	Total
(i) In institutions	134	123	257
(ii) Under guardianship	5	2	7
(iii) Under supervision in own homes ..	123	197	320
			<hr/> 584

Totals include 5 male and 6 female patients on licence from institutions.

TRAINING CENTRES

Burns Road Centre.

This centre continued to provide training for persons of all ages during 1959. Although originally designed to accommodate 60 children, there was an average of over 80 on the register of the centre throughout the whole year. Few children were admitted during the year, and the waiting list steadily increased until by December it comprised 27 names. The overcrowded conditions at this centre should be relieved next year when the senior centre is completed.

One feature of the training programme during the year was the development of a group engaged on firewood making. The various operations involved were broken down into simple repetitive tasks and the members of the group soon mastered the simplified techniques. After a while many of the children in the centre were able to undertake this work safely with the minimum of supervision. Other semi-industrial activities included the salvaging of nails, screws and bolts from a miscellany of scrap.

The evening social club was regularly held throughout the year, and children from the centre and others interested in the field attended. The club was most popular during the midsummer, when there was a regular attendance of around 30 persons.

Other extramural activities included a centre outing to Dudley Zoo and a Sunday visit to the North Wales coast town of Rhyl, when over 80 parents and children made the journey. In addition an evening trip was organised to Stratford-on-Avon and there the children had a boat trip and free evening tea.

St. Peter's Centre, Yardley Street.

This centre was opened in 1957 as a temporary expedient in order to reduce the waiting list for admission to the Burns Road Centre. The accommodation is rented from St. Peter's Parochial Church Council and tribute must be paid to the help which they have given to the supervisor and staff of the centre.

There was an average of 31 children on the roll throughout the year, and all responded satisfactorily to the training they received at the centre. Instruction in handwork, dancing, speech training, cookery, hygiene and swimming was given.

The highlight of the year was a holiday by the sea organised by the staff of the centre. 24 children went on holiday to Walmer.

Expenses were paid by the parents, supplemented by grants from the Parents' Association and National Association for Mental Health respectively. Visits were made to Canterbury and Dover, and the holiday was a great success.

Immediately before Christmas a nativity play was performed by the children before a large audience of parents and friends.

Coventry (Public Health) Senior Centre.

The major Health Department project nearing completion at the end of the year was the Coventry (Public Health) Senior Centre. The site occupies 1.27 acres and the building is situated some four miles from the city centre. It is designed and equipped to meet the special needs of 120 subnormal or severely subnormal persons over the age of 16 years.

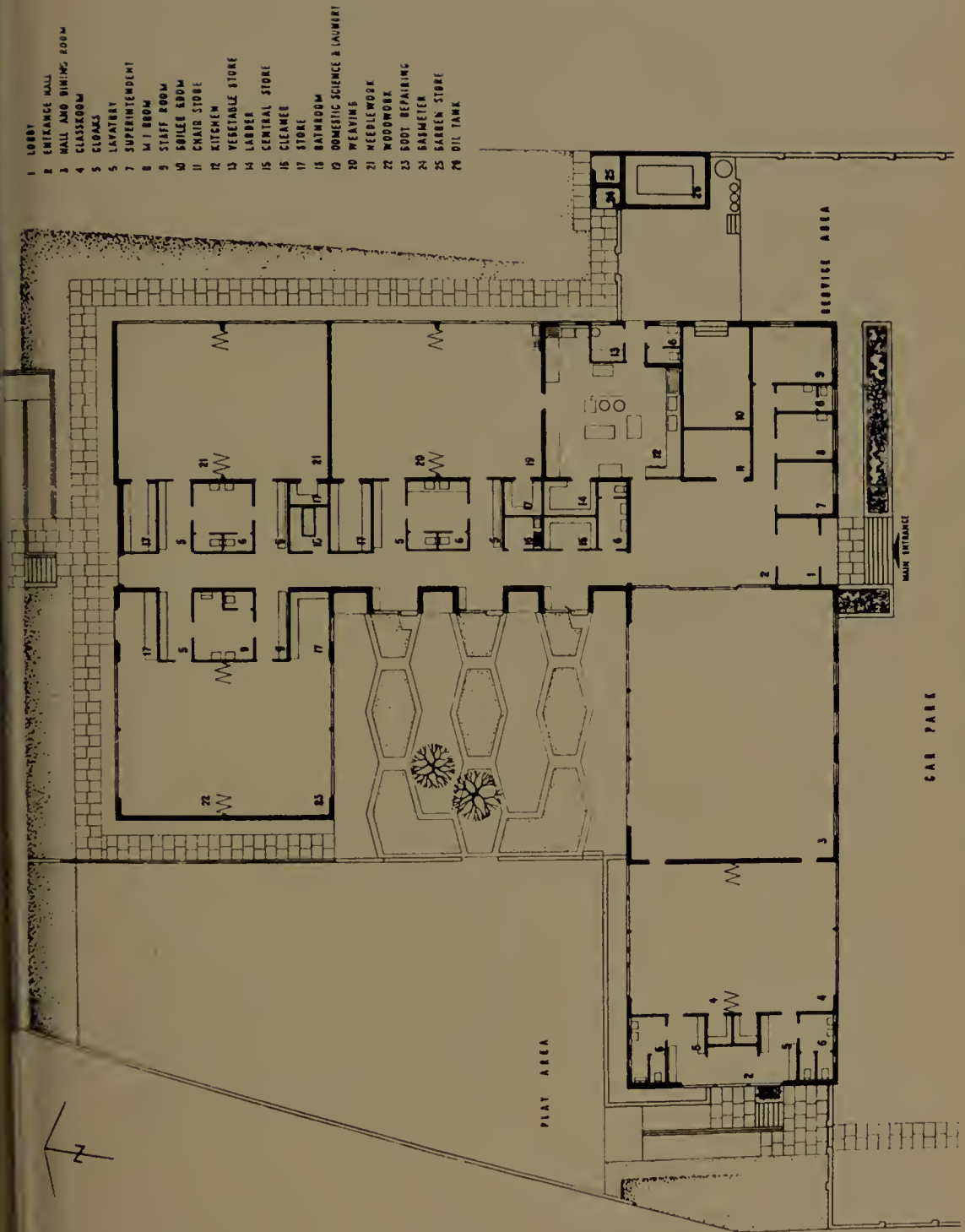
The greater proportion of the adults who will attend this centre will be unable to obtain outside employment under normal factory and workshop conditions. Nevertheless, it is hoped that after a period of training at the centre a small number at least will be proficient to such a degree as to enable them to undertake work in the community.

The building, which included requirements specified by the Ministry of Health, was designed by the City Architect. Each classroom or workroom accommodates fifteen trainees. They are built together in pairs, each pair being equipped with its own cloakroom and sanitary accommodation, with sliding doors which fold and so open to make one large room. The main hall, which is available for dining also, will be used for a variety of activities, including dancing and games. Adjoining the hall is a pair of rooms with separate entrances which will be used for the more formal education of a selected adolescent group. The kitchen is planned to provide a mid-day meal for up to 150 persons at one sitting. This, together with the supervisor's room and other staff accommodation, is adjacent to the main entrance.

The hall has been deliberately planned so as not to overlook the main road. The whole building has been designed to face on to a central courtyard which has been landscaped and will form one of the most attractive features of the building.

Externally the brick walls are faced with "Tudorstyl" red facings and the columbian pine windows and doors are painted. The main entrance doors are West African sapele mahogany. Internally the main finishes are the Rhodesian teak wood block floors in the entrance and main hall, the iroko (West African) wood block floors in the washrooms, cork flooring in corridors and staff rooms and the softwood (Russian redwood) boarded ceiling to the entrance and main hall.

The heating is by oil-fired boilers, and the main rooms are heated by steel coils embedded in the floor slab. The principal rooms have fluorescent lighting, and the remainder, including the main hall, have tungsten. There are decorative chandelier type fittings in the entrance and main hall.



Coventry (Public Health) Senior Training Centre, Torrington Avenue

REMOVAL TO SUITABLE PREMISES OF PERSONS NEEDING CARE AND ATTENTION

Section 47 of National Assistance Act

On 6th February and again on 22nd April it was necessary to invoke the above compulsory powers for the removal of two elderly men to care in High View Hospital. The following are the details :

1. Mr. W. M. (83 years) : This man was in urgent need of hospital care but was unwilling to avail himself of it, despite all the efforts of his doctor, the Medical Officer of Health, the Welfare Officer and others, to persuade him. He was confined to bed in a small unlighted room, was very ill, and was in a very dirty state. His bed was also in a dirty state.

A Justice of the Peace was asked to make the necessary Order for his removal, and after visiting the man and receiving the certificates from the man's doctor and the Medical Officer of Health, to the effect that the man was suffering from grave chronic disease and being aged and living in insanitary conditions was unable to devote to himself, and was not receiving from other persons proper care and attention, she had no hesitation in making the Order. The man was removed to High View Hospital at 4.25 p.m. on the 6th February, 1959, where, I regret to report, he died at 7 p.m. on the same day. A post mortem revealed that he was suffering from large carcinoma of the bladder and infection of the kidneys.

2. Mr. A. R. (63 years) : This man was charged at the City Police Court on the 22nd April, 1959, with cruelty to an animal. He was in a filthy state and obviously was a very sick man, as a result of which the Magistrates adjourned the case to see whether it would be possible to secure his admission to hospital. The Magistrates felt that if arrangements could be made for the man's admission to hospital and he was unwilling to go, it would be desirable to take action to secure his compulsory admission.

Despite all efforts of the Court officials, the Police, the Medical Officer of Health, the Welfare Officer and others, to persuade him to enter hospital, Mr. R. was unwilling to go. A Justice of the Peace was, therefore, asked to make the necessary Order for the man's removal, and after receiving Certificates from the Medical Officer of Health and another Medical Practitioner to the effect that the man being aged and living in insanitary conditions was unable to devote to himself and was not receiving from other persons proper care and attention, he had no hesitation in making the Order. The man was accordingly removed to High View Hospital at 4.30 p.m. on the 22nd April, 1959.

The Order for compulsory removal was made under Section 1 of the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951 and Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, and was operative for only three weeks. On the 28th April, 1959, authority was forthcoming for an extension of the Order for a further period of three months. Mr. R. was allowed to leave hospital after the Extended Order had expired without any further action being taken for its renewal, since this was not considered to be necessary.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

I am indebted to the Water Engineer and Manager for the following information as to the city's water supply :—

	1958	1959
Houses with water supply laid on ..	88,581	91,566
Houses supplied by standpipe or similar means	1,043	1,021
Population supplied direct	281,356	283,398
Population obtaining mains supply by standpipe or other means (not direct)	3,129	3,063
Total population supplied ..	284,485	286,461

The supply has been satisfactory both in quantity and quality for all essential purposes.

The appendix given below contains information as to the frequency of bacteriological and chemical examinations of water from the various sources of supply.

The waters are not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.

Chlorination is applied at all sources of supply but certain underground supplies are treated with a marginal dose only.

CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSES 1959

	<i>Samples from</i>	<i>Frequency of Examination</i>	<i>Laboratory</i>
Bacteriological Examinations	All underground supplies, Strensham, and bulk supply from Birmingham	Twice weekly	City Laboratories Service, Coventry.
		Fortnightly	Coventry Public Health Laboratory
	Strensham	Treated water Daily	City Laboratories Service Laboratory at Strensham
		All stages including inlet and outlet Bredon Reservoir —weekly	„
	Distribution System	8 samples each week	City Laboratories Service, Coventry.
Chemical Examinations	New & repaired mains, consumer complaints, etc.	As required	„
	All underground supplies, and bulk supply from Birmingham	Fortnightly	„
		Full chemical and mineral analyses —periodically	„
	Strensham	Treated water and all stages —partial analysis —daily	City Laboratories Service Laboratory at Strensham
		Full analysis, water sampled at Meriden —weekly	City Laboratories Service, Coventry.
		Full analysis, all stages through works —monthly	„

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

1. **The Livingstone Road Swimming Bath**, Foleshill, which is Corporation owned, is 90 ft. long by 35 ft. wide, and holds 140,000 gallons of water. It slopes gradually along its main length from a depth of 3 ft. 6 ins. at the shallow end to 7 ft. and thereafter more sharply from 7 ft. to 10 ft. deep at the opposite end for purposes of high diving.

The baths water is derived from the mains supply and is changed once per year towards the end of December. The method of treatment is by the super-chlorination system which is controlled to give 1 to 1.5 parts of free available chlorine per million of water, and this is introduced in conjunction with alum and caustic soda coagulants so as to produce an equal balance and eliminate excessive acidity. The Ph of the water is controlled at 8 so far as possible. The baths water undergoes complete filtration every $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours and this is achieved with the use of two Worthington-Simpson centrifugal pumps working in conjunction : there is a third pump as a standby. The chlorination equipment is by Wallace & Tiernan (i.e. 'V' notch chlorinating plant) capable of controlling chlorine input from zero to 75 lbs per hour.

A Wallace & Tiernan chlorine residual recorder is used in conjunction, which records by continuous chart throughout the day while the plant is working the amount of free available chlorine in the water.

General : Footbaths and showers are provided both for the male and female cubicles and there is also a footbath leading from the cubicles to the baths through which bathers must pass : this latter facility following previous discussions between the Baths Superintendent, Mr. A. Sharples, and the Medical Officer of Health. This footbath is impregnated with a calculated amount of copper sulphate as a measure of control against the spread of contagious foot conditions.

There are two toilets provided in the female cubicle rooms and two toilets and stalls in the male cubicle rooms.

Slipper baths are also available.

Laboratory Analyses.

During the year some 2 samples were taken and submitted for chemical analysis and the limited results showed that the water was kept in a very satisfactory and cleanly state at the times in question.

2. **Gosford Park Swimming Pool**. This is a privately owned open-air swimming pool (Manager Mr. E. Rainbow). It is a 'T' shaped pool with a capacity of 300,000 gallons derived from mains supply. The water is changed once per season in April, pool water being pumped to waste into the sewers. The top part of the 'T' shape is

40 yards long by 18 yards wide, whilst the lower limb is $36\frac{1}{4}$ yards long (overlapping the top 'T' section) by 18 yards wide. Water varies in clearly marked depths from 2 ft. 6 ins. to 4 and 5 feet, with a 10 ft. deep section for diving at the west side of the top 'T' section. Paddling pools are provided at the south side of the pool.

Treatment of the water is by the break-point chlorinating system to give a concentration of 1.6 parts chlorine per million parts water. The chlorination equipment used is that supplied by Wallace & Tiernan (Type M.S.V.). There are two turnover filters (Belfast), one of which is capable of filtering the entire pool water in 7 hours, but when both are used then the time is reduced to 4 hours.

General.

Ample space is provided for spectators all round the pool. Showers and foot sprays are provided in ablution rooms both on the female and male sides adjoining the cubicles, together with 3 indoor toilets on the female side and 2 indoor toilets and stall on the male side. There are likewise two external toilets on the female side and two external toilets and stall on the male side.

Laboratory Analyses.

During the year 8 samples were taken and submitted for chemical analysis and the results generally showed that the water was in a very satisfactory and cleanly state.

Results of 11 samples collected and submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory during 1959 showed 8 as being satisfactory and 3 unsatisfactory : in the latter instances B. Coli was isolated after culture in each case.

COVENTRY CREMATORIUM

The Canley Crematorium, which is owned and operated by the Parks and Cemeteries Department of the Corporation, continued efficiently to fulfil its role in the hygienic disposal of the dead. The Medical Officer of Health as Medical Referee has the assistance of the Deputy Medical Officer of Health and one of his senior Medical Officers as Deputy Medical Referees.

The figures for 1959 (with comparative figures for preceding years), were as follows :—

	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953
Total							
cremations	1,762	1,679	1,688	1,651	1,563	1,394	1,250
Coventry							
residents	849	814	734	735	845	678	702
Residents of							
other areas	913	865	954	916	718	716	548

It is again the fact that for 1959 the number of cremations taking place at the Coventry Crematorium outnumbered (as in 1958) the number of burials (1,371) occurring in the city.

HOSPITALS

The hospitals and annexes in the city under the control of the Hospital Management Committee (Group 20) of the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board remain as follows :—

The Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital

Gulson Hospital

Whitley Hospital

Paybody Orthopaedic Home and Clinic

The Board issues its own printed report.

SUPERANNUATION EXAMINATIONS

Medical examinations for superannuation purposes, initial entry into Corporation service, prolonged sickness, retirement, etc., commenced in the Health Department on 10th November, 1952, and from that date onwards, 7,712 examinations have been carried out by the departmental medical staff, as follows :—

	11.11.52 to 31.12.53	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
SUPERANNUATION SCHEME.						
Entrance into Superannuation Scheme	335	534	606	552	374	194
Prolonged sickness or retirement	30	29	23	16	43	28
Fitness to resume work ..	11	8	31	28	9	51
NON-SUPERANNUATION. ..						
Initial entrance examination to Transport Department ..	574	640	484	327	257	316
Prolonged sickness or retirement	42	11	5	—	1	9
Routine re-examinations ..	31	27	43	57	107	111
FIRE SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.						
Admission to Fire Service Pensions Scheme	48	9	20	18	23	31
Prolonged sickness or retirement	4	1	3	4	1	1
Other medical examinations for non-superannuated posts, etc.	1	17	18	13	3	12
SUNDRY.						
Sundry and other examinations for non-superannuated posts in Corporation Service ..	2	9	4	16	100	229
TOTALS	1,078	1,285	1,237	1,031	918	982

The above takes no account of 457 Medical Statements dealt with in respect of persons deemed not to require a medical examination.

STAFF CHANGES

The Staff record shows the following changes during 1959 :—

Left the Service :

Deputy M.O.H., 2 Clerks, 3 Midwives, 1 Shorthand-Typist, 5 School Nurses, 1 Health Visitor, 3 Student Health Visitors, 2 Day Nursery Matrons, 2 Dental Officers.

Joined the Department :

Deputy M.O.H., Senior Mental Health Officer, 1 Shorthand-Typist, 1 Clerk, 2 Assistant Medical Officers, 1 Assistant Supervisor (Burns Road), 5 Midwives, 8 School Nurses, 2 Dental Officers, 1 Administrative Assistant.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT

Report of the Chief Inspector

R. WILLIAMS, O.B.E., D.P.A., F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., M.I.P.H.E.

Deputy Chief Public Health

Inspector...	...	...	...	E. A. Johnson, M.A.P.H.I.
Senior Food and Drugs Inspector				H. Ellis, M.A.P.H.I.
Senior Meat Inspector	...	...		L. Vivian, B.Sc., M.A.P.H.I.
Divisional Inspector (South)	...			T. E. Willmott, M.A.P.H.I.
Divisional Inspector (North)	...			D. C. Norcliffe, F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., M.I.P.H.E.
Senior Housing Inspector	...			R. D. Hayne, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.
Food and Drug Inspectors	...			H. Lenton D. H. Evans B. McCutcheon
District, Food and Meat Inspectors				P. J. Wightman (To 30.6.59) J. E. Saunders G. L. Morris J. Lowe J. E. Smith R. K. Crow, B.Sc. W. D. H. Kear L. Himsworth J. Marshall J. Harrison (From 24.8.59)
Assistant Housing Inspectors	...			B. A. Seal E. Weare D. W. Wrighting
Student Inspectors	...	...	...	A. G. Harrison D. J. Wilson E. W. Wright J. B. Simpson J. P. Higgins J. W. Stranks W. L. Spence (From 1.9.59) M. J. Skinner (From 16.11.59)
Disinfector	...	...	...	E. J. Gibson

Clerical Staff

Chief Public Health Inspector's

Secretary	...	...	...	Miss M. D. Lawson
Shorthand Typist	...	...	...	Miss P. A. Baughen
Group Clerks	...	...	...	Miss E. M. Brown Miss L. A. Wheatley Mrs. H. M. Abel (From 13.4.59) Mr. J. L. Green

Rodent Control Staff

Rodent Officer	W. J. Brown
Rodent Operatives	...	...	...	A. Baker W. Head T. F. Brown

NEW LEGISLATION

Enactments which extended the functions of the Department and which came into operation during the year were :—

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959

This statute came into force in June of the year under review, and enlarges the powers of local authorities to make advances under certain Acts, including the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958. It makes further provision for grants by local authorities towards the improvement and provision of dwellings and the conversion of houses and other buildings. Two kinds of grant are defined, one being the "standard grant," which is available towards the cost of improving a house which lacks certain standard amenities such as a bath, W.C. or hot water system. They are specially intended to help the modernisation of houses which can be so equipped without involving much new building work. The standard grant can be claimed as of right, and cannot be refused, provided the conditions of payment are satisfied. There is also the discretionary grant, available for a wide range of improvements of a more extensive character, including the conversion or adaptation of large houses and other buildings. This form of grant is dependent upon the house having been built before 1945, and payment is at the discretion of the local council. In a booklet entitled "New Grants for Better Homes," issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, on these important provisions of the Act, the discretionary grant is referred to as the "twelve point standard." Together they open the way to the modernisation of vast numbers of soundly built houses, which, although out of date, and therefore inconvenient, are, nevertheless, much too good to be demolished. What is more, the owners can do it at a saving of up to one half of the cost simply by observing the conditions on which the grants are made.

Housing (Underground Rooms) Act, 1959

The object of this Act was to restore to local authorities the powers which they had under the Housing Act, 1936, to close certain insanitary basement rooms.

The Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces) Order, 1959

This Order exempts from the Smoke Control Areas provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1956, furnaces installed on or after the 31st December, 1956, which are equipped with mechanical stokers, and do not burn pulverised fuel. The exemption is conditional on installation, maintenance and operation, and use of fuels for which the stoker was designed. A certain type of solid fuel fire place and slow combustion stove are also exempt.

Factories Act, 1959

The Act was passed on the 29th July, 1959. It will come into operation on such days as the Minister may appoint. It amends the Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948, to make further provision as to the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in factories or in premises or operations to which these Acts apply.

Fluorine in Food Regulations, 1959

These Regulations, which revoke the Fluorine in Food Order, 1947, prescribe lower maximum limits than those laid down in the 1947 Order for the fluorine content of acidic phosphates used for food purposes and of food containing acidic phosphates. They refer principally to self-raising flours, baking powders, and any article or substance used as an ingredient in the preparation of food and consisting wholly or partly of an acidic phosphate.

Arsenic in Food Regulations, 1959

These Regulations lay down statutory limits for the arsenic content of food and beverages imported, sold or intended for sale for human consumption. Food certified by a public analyst as contravening the Regulations may be seized and condemned under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act.

The Labelling of Food (Amendment) Regulations, 1959

The Labelling of Food Order, 1953, is amended by these Regulations, which relate to ice cream. New provisions are inserted for this purpose, and prohibit the labelling, marking or advertising of ice cream in a manner suggestive of butter, cream, or anything connected with a dairy interest unless the ice cream contains only milk fat. However, fat introduced into the ice cream by the use as an ingredient of any egg, any flavouring substance or any emulsifying or stabilising agent is exempted from this prohibition. The presence of skimmed milk solids are permitted to be declared.

The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

This statutory instrument re-enacts with amendments the Milk and Dairies Regulations of 1949 and 1954. In addition to provisions for the registration of milk distributors, and dairies, the Regulations provide for the protection of milk against contamination or infection, the cleansing and storage of vessels, utensils and appliances, and the conveyance and distribution of milk. Many new clauses are included.

The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, Approved Chemical Agents

These Regulations approve certain products for the cleansing of milk tankers, vessels and appliances as an alternative to scalding with boiling water or steam.

The Condensed Milk Regulations, 1959

These Regulations substantially re-enact and consolidate the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations, 1923, as subsequently amended. The principal new provisions are that condensed, partly skimmed (half cream) milk should be labelled, when offered for sale, as "should not be used for babies except under medical advice," and define half cream milk as milk which contains not less than 10·8 per cent. of milk solids, including not less than 1·8 per cent. of milk fat. They also prescribe minimum percentages of milk fat and milk solids, including fat, for condensed, partly skimmed (half cream) milk.

The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, Etc.) Regulations, 1959

Requirements are set out for the manufacture of ice cream. Methods of pasteurisation and sterilisation are given, and provisions relating to the sale of ice cream are enacted.

The Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations, 1959

These Regulations revoke and replace the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order, 1953. They prescribe amended standards for ice cream, and for "PAREV" (Kosher) ice, and introduce separate standards for dairy ice cream (or dairy cream ice or cream ice) and for milk ice.

The Slaughterhouses Report (Appointed Day) Order, 1959

This appointed the 2nd November, 1959, as the earliest day by which local authorities were to submit their reports on slaughterhouse facilities to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, as required by Section 3 of the 1958 Act.

The Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) (Amendment) Regulations, 1959

These Regulations amend previous ones on a technical point. It adds to the principal Regulations in such a manner as to provide for their application to London in the same way as elsewhere in England and Wales.

The Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) (Amendment) Regulations, 1959

These amend the Regulations on this subject made in 1958. The amendment is simply a technical one, as mentioned above.

The Slaughterhouse Licences (Forms and Records) Regulations, 1959

These prescribe the form of application for the grant or renewal of a slaughterhouse licence. The form of licence is set out, and local authorities who are responsible for licensing are required to maintain records of licences granted by them.

MEAT INSPECTION

The outstanding feature in the number of animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir during the year was that for the first time since its opening the number of sheep and lambs killed exceeded the 100,000 mark. This has, in the main, accounted for the annual killing figure reaching a record level, since the corresponding figures for cattle, calves and pigs show no such appreciable gain. The steady and gradual increase in throughput over the past decade has been an important factor in the abattoir's development ; the number of animals dealt with is well over twice what it was in the early fifties.

It is to be assumed that a figure of around 180,000 animals killed per annum will represent the throughput for the next few years. This figure may very well be larger if neighbouring authorities decide to utilise the facilities of our abattoir. The closure of some private slaughterhouses may well take place as a result of the butchers' attitude to the recent legislation now in force regarding slaughterhouse standards.

Most of the slaughtering continues to be carried out by the two large wholesalers as represented by the Fatstock Marketing Corporation and G. H. Monk and Co. Ltd., and others such as the Co-operative Society and the Coventry Associated Butchers' Group. Private butchers do very little slaughtering on their own behalf ; instead they employ slaughtering contractors to carry out the work for them, or buy their meat " off the hook " at the Wholesale Meat Market.

The hours of slaughtering are fixed from 6.00 a.m. to 6.00 p.m. on Mondays to Fridays, and from 6.00 a.m. to noon on Saturdays, with extensions being granted in the two weeks before Christmas. The various firms and contractors employ between them over 50 licensed slaughtermen. In order to ensure one hundred per cent. inspection, the meat inspectors work on a shift system, whereby an inspector is always present while slaughtering is in progress ; the arrangements are such that the entire control processes from ante-mortem to post-mortem examinations are adequately covered.

Comment on what seems to be the gradual disappearance of the butcher-slaughterman from the scene has been made in previous reports, and it would appear that, so far as we are concerned, that stage has now been reached. The cause may well have been the social changes necessarily forced on the meat industry during the years of control in the last world war and for the eight years following it. Indeed, at this juncture it may be opportune to suggest that these changes may well presage further changes which are even now beginning to show themselves. In these days, when the whole pattern of our national slaughtering policy is being re-formulated, and which may well continue for the next quarter of a century, the use of the factory type abattoir is becoming more and more predominant. There is also the further increasing popularity of the pre-packaging of

meat and the use of refrigerated shop counters, so that the day may not be so far away when the butchery cutting and jointing rooms may well be an important adjunct of the modern abattoir.

It has often been claimed that speed of throughput at the larger abattoirs is given more consideration than the requirements of "finish". The increased use of mechanical appliances and labour saving devices have, in no small measure, reduced this "gap," and the standard of dressing in no way compares unfavourably with that being done in smaller slaughterhouses.

The new additional lairages have been fully taken up during the year, and the full benefit has been noticeably felt by all the meat traders, especially during peak killing periods at various times throughout the year. There has also been a marked and noticeable improvement in the hot water supply since the old boilers were replaced by automatic oil fed installations.

Animal Health

The post-mortem figures show that the general improvement in the quality of the animals slaughtered at the abattoir continues, a fact that reflects much credit on the buyers and butchers who are endeavouring to purchase better animals for slaughter and subsequent sale.

There was a marked decline in the number of cases of cysticercosis encountered during the year, and it is to be hoped that the measures taken to prevent dissemination of this condition will continue to be successful.

Once again, the liver fluke — fascioliasis — was a very common condition met with in beef and sheep livers. In cattle, over 3,000 livers were condemned for this reason alone, representing a loss of one in every six, and this does not take into account the numbers where part livers were condemned for this condition. There is no doubt that the extremely wet summer of 1958 favoured the development of this parasite, and some 70,000 lbs. of beef liver was lost to the local meat trade by this condition alone.

In pigs, the respiratory diseases — pneumonia and pleurisy — were the conditions most commonly observed, and there is still a high incidence of cirrhosis in livers.

It seems strange that an industry such as the meat industry in this country does not have a research centre to deal with all the pathological, physiological and biochemical problems involved in their trades. There are a great number of such problems awaiting investigation at all stages from breeding to the ultimate product offered for sale. Not least amongst these problems are the effects of hormone treatment on farm animals. Indeed, the possible dangers of the uncontrolled use and sale of some of these hormones may have been under-estimated, and could lead to serious repercussions. The administering of such hormones as hexoestral should only be allowed under veterinary supervision, and farmers should have to declare

that their cattle have been treated with hormones when selling them for the slaughterhouse. These substances can have a serious toxic effect, and when animals change hands, it is always possible that they may be treated more than once.

Eradication of Tuberculosis

The incidence of this disease shows a decline from year to year, and even with 274 known reactors being included in the year's kill, the gradual improvement is being so well maintained that the next two years should see the end of what was one of this country's major cattle diseases. The result of the area eradication plan commenced in 1950 is now being brought closer to its final realisation. In Warwickshire the voluntary testing of cattle ended on March 31st of this year, and subsequently all herds became subject to compulsory testing. The south of the country was first to be cleared in this manner, and this year should see the remainder finally tested.

Reacting animals as well as the animals slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Orders provisions are brought in to the public abattoir for slaughter and inspection. Indications of the disease in the organs and carcase are then noted, and this information is passed on to the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The closest liaison exists between our officers and the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry, and our work in this connexion has frequently been commended.

This spirit of co-operation exists in a similar manner between the department and the practising veterinary surgeons in the district. Information sought is willingly given, and post-mortem findings made readily available.

The Slaughterhouses Act, 1958

The regulations made under this Act, which has as its basic provisions the need to establish certain minimum standards in the construction and operation of slaughterhouses, came into force in January. The regulations laid down the standards for securing hygienic conditions in the slaughtering processes at abattoirs and slaughterhouses.

Many of the requirements of the new regulations have already been put into effect, but many structural alterations will be necessary before all the requirements are met. Consultations and meetings have taken place with the Markets Department staff, and a scheme has been formulated by which the removal of all organic waste and certain edible parts requiring additional treatment, and preparation for sale, will be speedily and effectively removed from the slaughter-halls. The installation of a steam line which will enable the end-of-day cleaning to be carried out is promised, as well as a room which is solely to be used for sterilisation of tools and equipment. Consultations between the local authority and the various organisations concerned are soon to start, and it is to be hoped that the whole scheme will be put into operation as soon as possible.

All the legislation which gives effect to the Government's slaughterhouse policy has now been completed, and local authorities have until November, 1960, to submit their reports on slaughtering facilities. Until all local authorities have submitted their reports, it is difficult to see what the ultimate effect will be, but it is clearly obvious that there will be a reduction in the number of slaughterhouses now in use. With this in mind, it would be well for us to make sure that we can provide facilities for those adjoining authorities who may require them. If these facilities are provided, we might see an annual throughput of over 200,000 animals.

Diseases of Animals Act

Only one case of Swine Fever was encountered in the pigs slaughtered at the abattoir during the year. The necessary disinfection measures were carried out, and the carcase incinerated. Where animals died in the lairages or during transit, post-mortem examinations were carried out when a notifiable disease was suspected, and blood smears taken for pathological examination. No case of notifiable disease was discovered during the year.

No provision is available at the abattoir for the cleansing and disinfection of lorries, and the introduction of such facilities will have to be kept in mind when alterations are in hand.

Meat Transport and Handling

A daily check is carried out on vehicles which are being used to carry meat and offals away from the cooling hall and meat market. There has been a fairly large increase in the number of private butchers' vans, and on the whole the standards required have been generally complied with. In one or two cases omissions have quickly been remedied as a result of verbal representations.

The conduct of all engaged in the transport and handling of the meat has been of a fairly high standard.

Slaughter of Animals Acts

Licences to slaughter animals are mostly held by the slaughtermen engaged at the public abattoir. New licence holders serve a probationary period, and are granted a full licence when they have proved to be capable and competent slaughtermen. In no case has there been any misdemeanour with regard to the humane treatment and slaughter of any animal.

Imported Meat

With one exception, all the city's imported meat is "pitched" at the wholesale market, and routine inspections of the stalls are made daily. The conduct of the persons engaged and the cleanliness of the stalls has been fully up to the standards of the statutory requirements.

During the year 3,682 lbs. of imported carcase meat and offals were found to be unfit for food. Deterioration during storage, rather than specific diseases, was the main cause of condemnation.

General

The meat inspectors continue to supervise the collection of pharmaceutical products and the associated trades carried on at the abattoir, such as the tripery, hide and skin collection, bye-products, etc. During the year visitors from abroad and local party organisations have been shown around the abattoir, and much interest has been demonstrated in the work of the department in connexion with the public food supply.

Throughout the year biological specimens have been made available for many of the city's schools ; a facility that is much appreciated by the teaching staffs. The student public health inspectors were given full opportunities to gain practical experience in meat inspection during the year. Towards the end of the year Mr. J. Harrison was appointed as Meat Inspector to fill the vacancy caused by the transfer of Mr. J. N. Marshall to the District Inspectorate.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS OF SLAUGHTERED ANIMALS COVENTRY PUBLIC ABATTOIR, 1959

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in Whole or in Part

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
No. killed	12,912	6,387	2,885	104,091	56,365	—
No. inspected	12,912	6,387	2,885	104,091	56,365	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	8	14	46	110	74	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4,148	1,322	28	5,546	5,852	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	32.2	20.92	2.56	5.43	10.51	—
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>						
Whole carcases condemned	9	14	8	—	5	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	846	457	19	—	534	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	6.62	7.04	.94	—	.96	—
<i>Cysticercosis</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	120	12	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	18	1	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—

**Diseases (Other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis)
Affecting Whole Carcasses**

Disease — Condition	Cattle other than Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Anaemia	—	—	1	2	—	3
Emaciation	1	7	1	54	7	70
Extensive Injuries	—	—	—	1	2	3
Fever	2	—	3	1	28	34
Immaturity	—	—	20	—	—	20
Jaundice	—	—	5	2	1	8
Joint-ill	—	—	1	—	—	1
Leukaemia	—	—	—	1	—	1
Malignant neoplasms	—	—	—	1	—	1
Malodour	1	—	—	—	—	1
Moribund	—	—	7	13	12	32
Oedema	2	4	—	18	3	27
Pyæmia	—	—	3	4	5	12
Septicæmia :—						
(a) Septic arthritis	—	—	—	—	1	1
(b) Septic metritis	—	—	—	3	—	3
(c) Septic pericarditis	1	—	—	—	—	1
(d) Septic peritonitis	1	2	1	1	7	12
(e) Septic pleurisy	—	—	—	1	—	1
(f) Septic pneumonia	—	—	2	7	2	11
Swine Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	5	5
Swine Fever	—	—	—	—	1	1
Toxaemia	—	1	1	1	—	3
Uraemia	—	—	1	—	—	1
Total	8	14	46	110	74	252

**Diseases and Conditions (Other than Tuberculosis) Affecting Parts or
Organs Encountered During Inspections of all Animals During the
Year**

Disease — Condition	Cattle other than Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Abscess	498	147	7	91	60	803
Actinomycosis-bacillosis	211	23	—	—	1	235
Adenitis	6	1	—	—	5	12
Angiomata	30	360	—	—	—	390
Arthritis	1	—	1	11	10	23
Bacterial necrosis	6	3	—	1	—	10
Bone taint	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cirrhosis-hepatitis	2	—	—	1	1427	1430
Cysticercus bovis	—	—	—	1	—	1
Echinococcus	108	115	—	156	21	400
Emphysema	12	22	—	—	—	34
Enteritis	6	8	—	11	44	69
Fascioliasis	2738	536	—	3436	—	6710
Fat necrosis	3	3	—	—	—	6
Fatty infiltration	—	7	1	35	6	49
Fibrosis	6	2	—	1	1	10
Fractures, injuries, etc.	34	10	—	7	36	87
Haemorrhage	10	2	—	3	—	15
Johne's Disease	60	64	—	—	—	124
Mastitis	—	42	—	—	15	57
Nephritis	9	25	—	—	45	79
Oedema	—	2	—	6	2	10
Pentastomes, etc.	282	83	—	1705	8	2078
Pericarditis	84	31	1	33	920	1069
Peritonitis	177	123	2	28	307	637
Pigmentation	10	3	2	5	2	22
Pleurisy	89	33	1	38	599	760
Pneumonia	51	22	12	305	3775	4165
Rash	—	—	—	—	28	28
Splenitis	1	—	—	—	—	1
Strongylosis	38	—	—	—	—	38
Tumours	3	3	—	1	1	8

Eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis

	Advanced	Non Advanced	Total
Animals slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis Orders, 1938-1946	2	2	4
Animals slaughtered under the provisions of the Tuberculosis (Slaughter of Reactors) Order, 1950	8	262	270

Pharmaceuticals

	<i>Liver — unfit for food but suitable for processing</i>	<i>Pancreas</i>	<i>Spinal Cords</i>	<i>Suprarenals</i>
Cattle	74,740	9,815	6,170	446
Calves	—	80	—	—
Sheep	—	—	—	—
Pigs	—	—	—	—

Imported Meat — Condemnations

Decomposition	...	...	2,505 lbs.
Bone-taint	...	...	342 lbs.
Moulds	...	...	266 lbs.
Store-burn	...	...	136 lbs.
Abscesses	...	...	115 lbs.
Rancidity	...	...	103 lbs.
Tuberculosis	...	...	100 lbs.
Tyrosin	...	...	84 lbs.
Bruising	...	...	31 lbs.

Classified Summary of Inspections carried out by Meat Inspectors

Ante and post mortem examinations of animals slaughtered 182,640

Post mortem examinations of animals dead on arrival or in

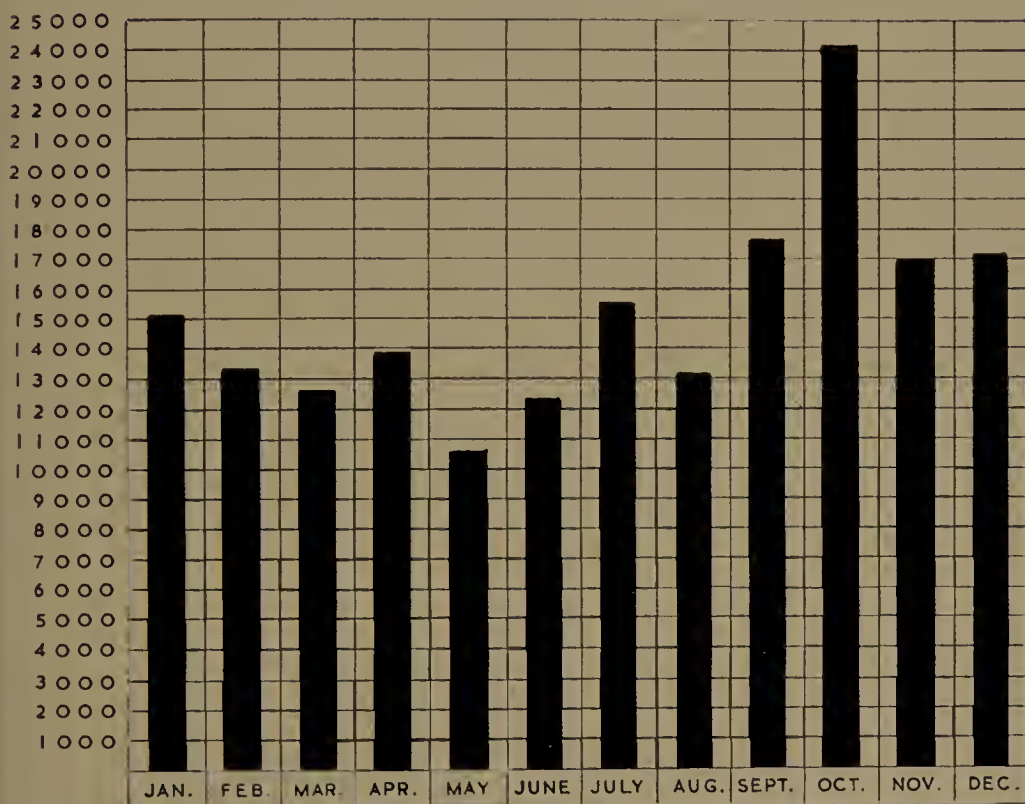
lairs	...	...	...	...	37
Inspections of country dressed carcasses	...	...	...	...	17
Re-inspections of home-killed meat	...	...	...	...	60
Detailed inspections of imported meat	...	...	...	...	158
Inspections of canned meat	...	...	...	...	95
Inspections of meat-carrying vehicles (Food Hygiene Regs.)	...	...	...	...	2,840
Inspections under Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	213

Unsound Food

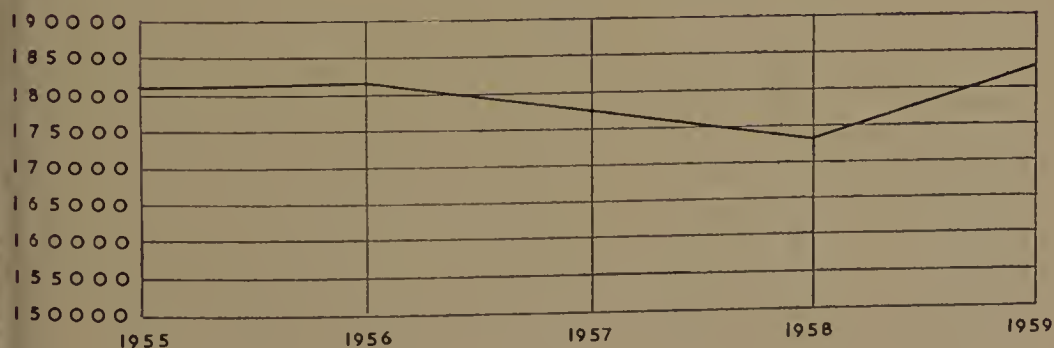
The total weight of meat and offals condemned at the Abattoir and Meat Market was :

105 tons, 11 cwts., 0 qtrs., 23 lbs.

CHART ILLUSTRATING ANNUAL KILLING
SPREAD-OVER FOR 1959.

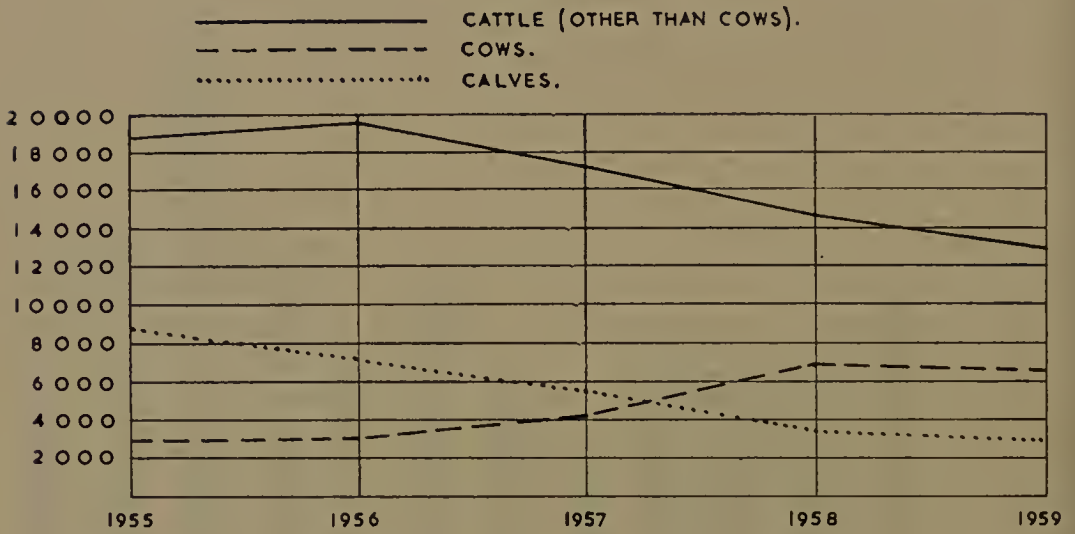


GRAPH SHOWING THE NUMBER OF
ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AT THE
PUBLIC ABATTOIR DURING THE
LAST FIVE YEARS.

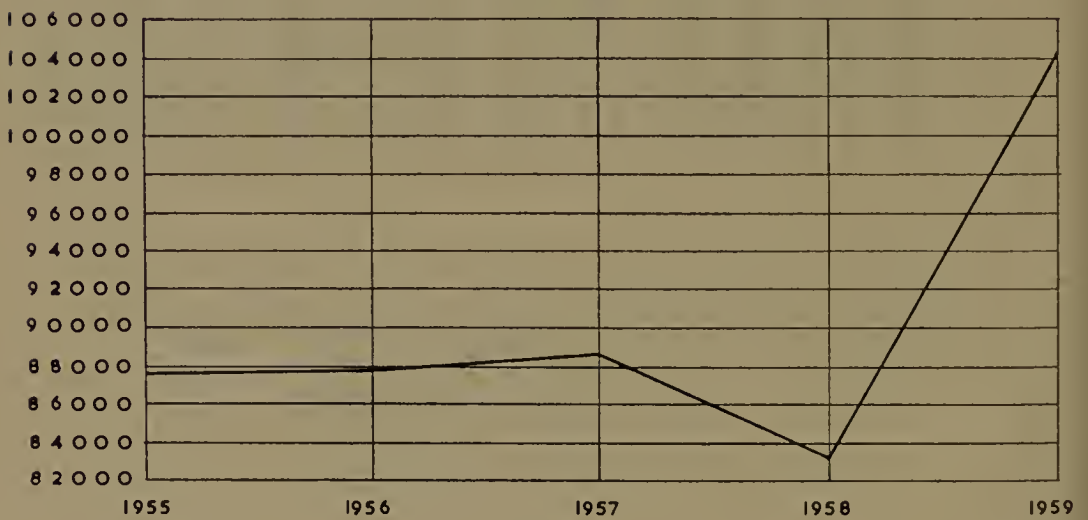


GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF ANNUAL KILL AT THE PUBLIC ABATTOIR.

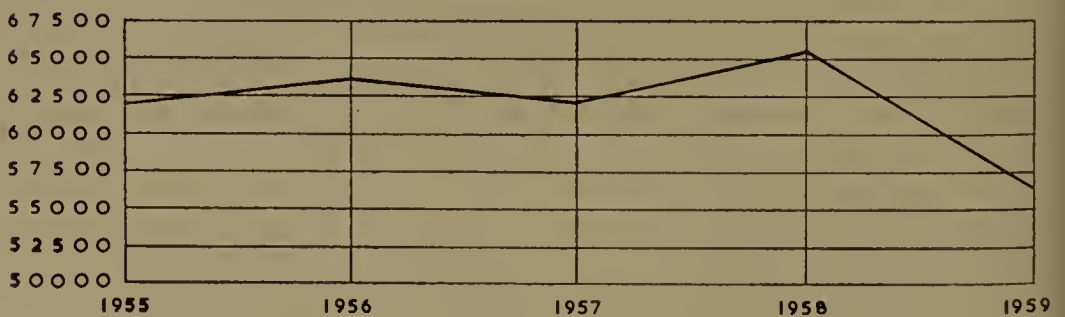
BOVINES.



SHEEP.

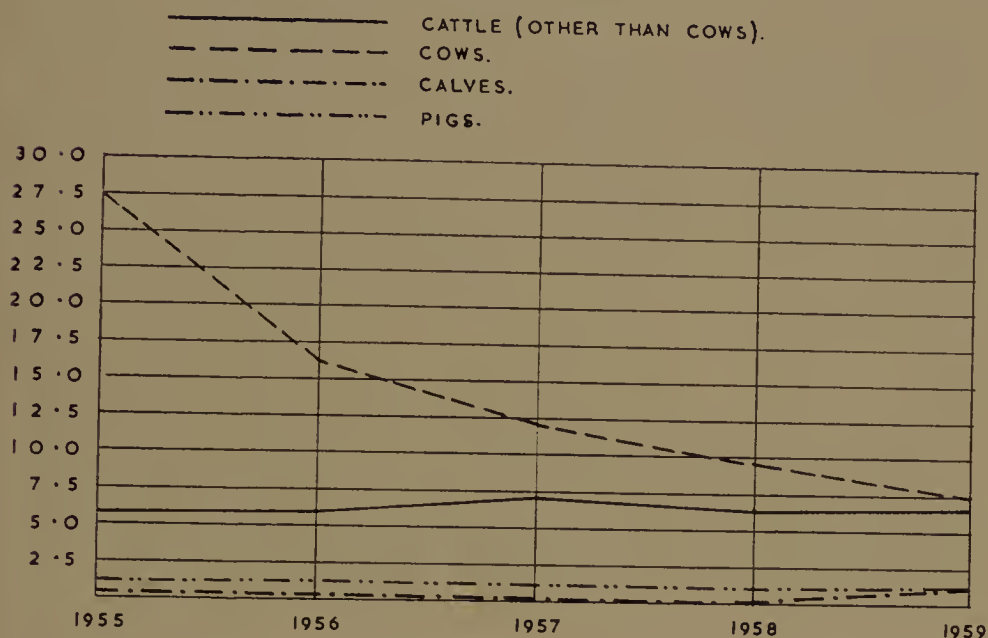


PIGS.

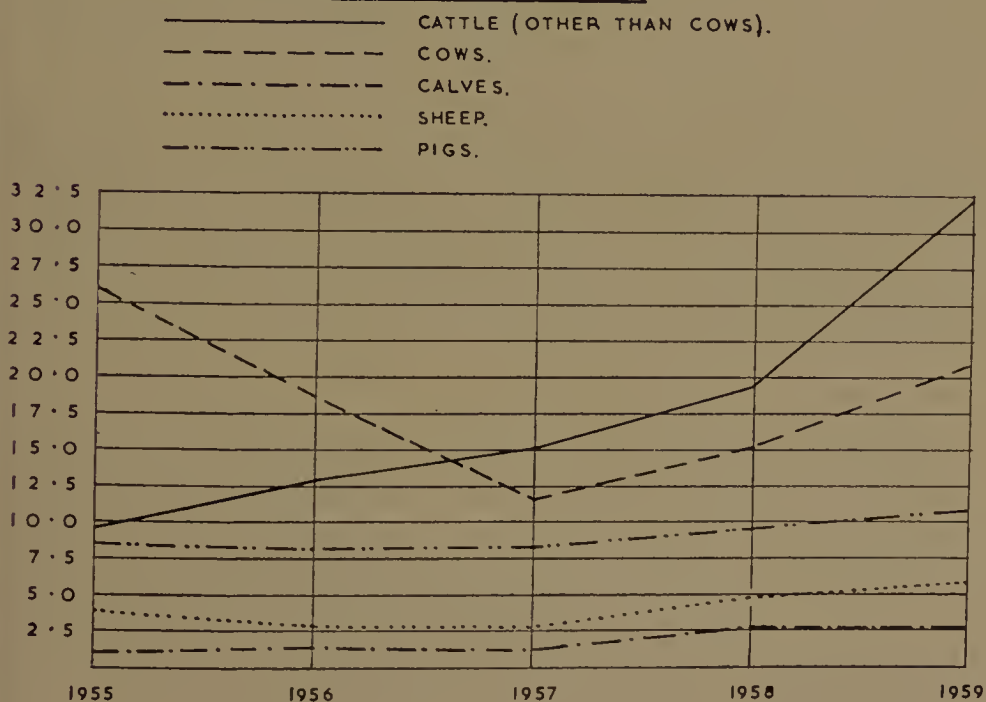


GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF PERCENTAGE OF DISEASE INCIDENCE IN ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED.

(A) TUBERCULOSIS.



(B) DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCOSIS.



ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Smoke Control Areas

The implementation of the Clean Air Act, 1956, was carried a stage further by the submission to the Minister of Housing and Local Government of two Smoke Control Orders, made by the Council for confirmation ; also submitted to the Minister was the Department's five year programme for the establishment of smoke control areas throughout the City. The submission of the five year programme was the outcome of a circular issued by the Minister to local authorities in January in which local authorities in " black areas " were asked to consider their domestic smoke problem as a whole, to decide on the smoke control orders needed, and to prepare a phased programme for establishing smoke control areas over the next five years and submit it to the Minister by the end of June. An indication of the extent of " black areas " of the country is given on the map attached to the Interim report of the Beaver Committee on Air Pollution, and Coventry is included in the black areas.

The two Orders made by the Council were The Coventry Allesley (No. 1) Smoke Control Order, 1959, and The Coventry Tile Hill (No. 1) Smoke Control Order, 1959. These two Orders were submitted to the Minister in December and are awaiting confirmation.

The former area comprises, almost exclusively, a recently developed private housing estate of some 538 acres with 1,446 dwellings, while the latter area is composed mainly of Corporation owned dwellings and several large factories. It is 846 acres in extent, and includes 2,967 dwellings, giving a total area for the two estates of 1,384 acres with 4,413 dwellings.

The five year programme for the establishment of Smoke Control Areas, which includes the two areas for which orders have already been made, will cover some 15,000 acres of the City's 19,171 acres, and includes approximately 69,000 dwellings. The remaining area, which it is hoped will be dealt with by about 1967 includes the Central area of the City where much redevelopment is being carried out and the highly industrialised part containing much old property lying to the north in the Foleshill district.

The following table gives further details of the programme.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Wards</i>	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Number of dwellings</i>
1959	Westwood (part)	846	4,413
	Whoberley (part)	538	
1960	Westwood (part)	1,272	18,796
	Whoberley (part)	746	
	Earlsdon	1,908	
	Sherbourne	596	
1961	Radford	673	17,672
	Bablake	1,464	
	Cheylesmore	1,050	
1962	Holbrooks	821	14,352
	Charterhouse and Binley	2,177	
1963	Longford	2,266	13,693
	Lower Stoke	849	

The creation of smoke control areas is one method of ridding the atmosphere of pollution from the burning of bituminous coal in the domestic grate. It is estimated that over half the pollution of the atmosphere is caused by the burning of such fuel in the domestic grate, and as combustion takes place at a lower temperature than in industrial furnaces, the smoke evolved contains a very much higher proportion of tarry matter. In smoke control areas, generally speaking, only authorised smokeless solid fuels may be used.

Prior Approval of Fuel Burning Installations

While the creation of smoke control areas is aimed primarily at reducing pollution from the domestic grate, "prior approval," as it is known, is a method of reducing pollution from industrial fuel burning plants. Under the Clean Air Act, 1956, Section 3, notification to the local authority of intention to instal a furnace, except in the case of a furnace not exceeding an output of 55,000 B.T.U.'s per hour, and which is used mainly for domestic purposes, is compulsory, and no furnace may be installed unless it is capable, so far as is practicable, of being operated without the emission of smoke. Persons installing a furnace may, provided plans and specifications of it are submitted, also ask for it to be approved, this is known as "prior approval." In such cases the local authority can ensure that the furnace will be capable of being operated so as not to contravene the provisions of the Clean Air Act relating to smoke and grit emissions ; also consideration is at same time given to height of the chimney and the consequent height of the discharge of the gaseous products of combustion, principally sulphur dioxide, and the possible maximum concentration of this gas at ground level. Section 10 of the Act gives power to local authorities to reject any plan, where it is proposed to construct a chimney, if they are not satisfied that

the height of the chimney will be sufficient to prevent smoke, grit or gases from becoming a nuisance or prejudicial to health, having regard to :

1. the purpose of the chimney,
2. the position and description of buildings near thereto,
3. the levels of the neighbouring ground ; and
4. any other matters requiring consideration in the circumstances.

When considering applications for prior approval of furnaces, all these factors are taken into consideration, and the Department has laid down a code of requirements to which they must conform. Also laid down is a maximum allowable concentration of sulphur dioxide, The level of concentration is not the same throughout the City. There are three levels allowed in areas of the City which have been divided into "black," "grey" and "white" areas; the classification was decided upon by the degree of pollution from sulphur dioxide in the area obtained from the measurement of sulphur dioxide levels at the various recording stations. See chart A

During the year, twenty-six notifications of intention to instal furnaces were received in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of the Clean Air Act ; of these the local authority were asked to prior-approve twenty-two. In two instances, conditions were attached to the approvals. These stipulated that heights of the chimneys to the furnaces should be raised ; in another instance, approval was deferred pending negotiations concerning the height of the chimney, which was considered insufficient. Following negotiations with the Company installing the boiler plant, it was agreed that the height of the chimney be raised from 70 ft. to 110 ft. A second application for prior approval was made in this case and the plant was approved. One of the reasons in this case for asking for an additional 40 ft. in height was that special topographical features were involved. It is interesting to note that not one of the installations was coalfired.

Dust and Grit

The Clean Air Act, 1956, contains provisions for minimising the emission of grit and dust from furnaces, also it is incumbent upon any person installing a furnace to burn pulverised fuel, or to burn solid fuel or waste at a rate of one ton an hour to provide plant for the arrestment of grit and dust.

Unfortunately no standard for grit and dust emission has yet been laid down, and it is left to each local authority to adopt its own standard as to what constitutes a nuisance or what is injurious to health, also that part of the Act relating to the provision of arrestment plant does not apply to pulverised fuel or plants burning in excess of one ton of fuel per hour if such plant was installed before these provisions came into force. Very few furnaces outside electric power generating stations and those in large installations burn either

pulverised fuel or one ton of solid fuel per hour, so that the vast majority of furnaces remain outside the scope of the Act. Some manufacturers are now paying far more attention to the problem of dust and grit emission, and fit grit arresters as a part of their standard equipment. Even so, the arrestment of the smaller sized particles of dust presents difficulties and is only efficiently arrested by the more complicated type of arrester. The efficiency curve of the dry type of arrester, which is usually installed in boiler plant, falls rapidly with the decrease in micron size of the dust particles, and, unfortunately, it is the very small dust particle that is likely to cause a greater hazard to health or to create a nuisance. The emission of dust and grit is not, however, solely confined to boiler plant. Various manufacturing processes do produce grit and dust in such quantities that were they to be discharged to the atmosphere they would create serious nuisances. Fortunately, the Factories Acts provide for measures to be taken for the prevention of such emissions becoming injurious to employees so that it is usual to find that where machines create dust and grit the manufacturers have paid special attention to the arrestment of the dust and grit. If manufacturers of boiler plant paid as much attention to this subject as do the manufacturers of other types of plant producing dust, etc., then the work of the Public Health Inspector in this respect would be made far easier.

Fumes

Fumes, noxious effluvia, etc., can, if they are injurious or a nuisance to the public, constitute a statutory nuisance and be dealt with as a statutory nuisance under the Public Health Act, 1936. Complaints relating to fume emission received during the year were confined almost solely to fumes from paint spraying, a few concerned foundry effluvia from cupolas, core ovens and oil used for process work.

All the larger types of cupolas in the City are fitted with wet type grit arresters, and these do, to a limited extent, remove some of the noxious effluvia. A considerable amount of paint spraying is carried on in the City in connexion with the motor car industry ; here the equipment is constantly being improved so as to be brought into line with modern methods of car production, and it is mainly the small type of factory that gives most trouble.

All complaints made to the office relating to grit and dust and fume emission are investigated by an experienced Officer, who visits the firm concerned and interviews a responsible official, which in the case of a very large concern is usually the Works Engineer. It is unusual to have to resort to statutory action, as much is accomplished by informal talks. Towards the close of the year, as a result of complaints, the management of one large motor factory in the City was asked to take steps to reduce fume emissions from the foundry core ovens and other processes.

Air Pollution Measurement

Measurement of air pollution is now carried out at seventeen stations. During the latter part of the year two additional stations were brought into operation, these were at Pridmore Road School and Little Heath Primary School. Of the seventeen stations three have instruments of the volumetric type, i.e., the determination of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere by volume and of suspended matter which is deposited on a filter paper through which a known volume of air is drawn. This particulate matter, which is largely carbonaceous matter produced by the combustion of fuels, is measured by assessing the density of the stain on the filter paper with a reflectometer, and from this the concentration of suspended matter in milligrammes per 100 cubic metres of air is calculated. The remaining fourteen stations are on carefully chosen sites in various parts of the City ; most are on premises owned or under the control of the local authority. The instruments at these stations consist of the deposit gauge for the determination of material coarse enough to settle out of the atmosphere or to be brought down by rain, and the lead peroxide instrument, known as the lead peroxide candle, for the determination of sulphur dioxide. From the analysis of the contents of the collecting bottle of the deposit gauge, the total solids, usually given in tons per square mile deposited in the area, are estimated, the lead peroxide instrument gives an indication of the 'level' of pollution from sulphur dioxide, while the volumetric method gives a positive indication of pollution from this source.

The continuous measurement of air pollution by the various recording instruments throughout the City enables the Department to assess the degree of pollution over the City as a whole, and in particular in the highly industrialised areas. From this knowledge of the degree of pollution, so far as sulphur dioxide is concerned, the three areas mentioned under the heading of "Prior Approval of Fuel Burning Installations," "black," "grey" and "white" were evolved, and, as previously stated, these "back-ground" concentrations are taken into account when estimating chimney heights for fuel burning installations, which are not entirely domestic.

Temporary recording instruments are occasionally set up where measurement of pollution is required for a particular reason, such as during investigations into complaints relating to grit and dust emission from fuel burning installations or other industrial plant, and where difficulties arise due to discharges from several sources in close proximity. These instruments often prove invaluable in pin pointing the source and giving estimates of the degree of pollution.

The charts A and B give the monthly readings during the year of the lead peroxide instruments and deposit gauges sited throughout the City.

Warwickshire Clean Air Council

This is an association of local authorities in Warwickshire formed to act as an advisory body in all matters relating to public

health and atmospheric pollution. There are twenty members, and Coventry is the largest industrial member authority.

There are approximately 150 measuring instruments of the three standard types, i.e., deposit gauges, lead peroxide "candles" and volumetric recorders situated throughout the county; these give the degree of pollution over a wide area and results of measurement are available to each member authority.

Technical advice upon matters relating to pollution is available from the officers of the Technical Advisory Committee and the Council does much to foster interest in air pollution by the dissemination of information upon the subject by various channels, and in particular through schools.

MONTHLY DEPOSITS IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE DURING 1959.



NOISE

By definition noise is "unwanted sound." In recent years it has become firmly placed in the category of difficult-to-remedy environmental conditions by reason of the absence of general means of control. It is possibly surprising to most people that national law to control noise has never been provided. Private Act of Parliament legislation is possessed by several local authorities, including Coventry, but the form of control is very limited, to the extent of being ineffective and practically unworkable. The necessity of having to prove that noise is "excessive or unreasonable or unnecessary" and that the "best practicable means," having regard to operational and economic considerations, have not been adopted is fraught with difficulties. This is particularly so in the case of industrial noise, which is the subject of the large majority of complaints. All private Act legislation in this context is public health "business," and is based on a Model Clause. The Association of Municipal Corporations recommended to the Central Government the insertion of the Model Clause in the next national public health law. It is to be hoped that some revision of the Model Clause materialises, giving more positive and workable control, before its ad hoc insertion in national legislation.

That "noise is news" is undeniable in these days. It is referred to as the "ugly by-product of the machine age" and the preparations for assault on noise-makers are already developing. The newly-formed Noise Abatement Society is vigorously pressing its cause to take all possible steps under existing law to protect the public from assault by noise, and campaigning for one clear all-embracing control law. A private member's Bill on noise is due to be heard in the House of Commons in the near future.

It must be immediately apparent to local authorities that agitation against noise is following a somewhat parallel course to that of air-pollution, which culminated in the Clean Air Act, 1956. Similar steps, circumstances, and consequences have evolved, such as action initially by one or two far-seeing authorities without any real law, formation of a national abatement organisation, followed by the obtaining by those local authorities of private Act law, further pressure of public opinion, a member's private Bill in the Commons, and a Government committee. All these developments can be found in the recent history of air-pollution, bringing to mind the private Acts of Parliament of Coventry and Manchester, the National Society for Clean Air, and the "Beaver" Committee. To complete the regime of legal process development only one step is now needed for parallelism, namely, the national anti-noise Act itself. Within the next decade we should see the culmination legal-wise, — perhaps in the form of the "Quiet Environment Act" establishing "noiseless zones" or "noise control areas."

Noise Control

In Coventry, continuous attempts over the past years have been made to establish, in the absence of national law, forms of noise control by both the planning and health authorities. Some years ago the compromise of liaison with the Coventry Employers' Association in investigating jointly complaints of excessive noise from local industry was established. Whilst this informal arrangement had some measure of success in the cases of larger industrial establishments, it was ineffective when dealing with the smaller, non-member concerns, which, generally speaking, were the sources of more numerous and difficult negotiations. The fact that Coventry industry is very co-operative in environmental problems, facilitates abatement of noise nuisances.

In the majority of the complaints the offending noise emanated from machines in factory premises and were fully investigated usually in company with representatives of the firms. Reduction of the noise to an acceptable level resulted, or complete suppression, covering a variety of items, such as foundry-work, sheet-metal fabrication, textiles, chemical works, drop-forging, car delivery transportation, and a butcher's shop refrigerator.

In dealing with noise cases it is essential to decide at the outset whether to recommend reduction of the noise at the source or minimization of the effects by acoustic screening. The former is specialised engineering work, and may range from the re-balancing of rotating and reciprocating machines, provision of improved design high-speed fans, silencers for internal combustion or compression-ignition engines, isolated spring-mounted concrete bases for drop-hammers, sand beds for fettling, to resilient mountings for smaller machines. For general mechanical noise escaping from a factory to nearby residents, sound insulation of walls and roof is usually adopted although the greatest difficulty is encountered with roof insulation. A recent case in point has been the reduction of noise from a textile factory to an acceptable level by the provision of double-skin-filled acoustic boarding to windows, (Photograph Fig. 1).

Sound Level Measurement

A recent acquisition to the Department has been the Dawe Sound Level Indicator (Photograph Fig. 2) which is a compact instrument providing a simple means of determining sound level in decibels. It is particularly suitable for comparing the intensity of similar sounds, and for noise investigations and surveys. Considerable use has been made of this instrument for "before" and "after" measurements where the adequacy of acoustic screening is being tested. Readings can be taken unobtrusively, the instrument being held in the hand of the observer (Photograph Fig. 3). For certain defined purposes the instrument has proved to be invaluable, and a decided improvement on previous practice.



Fig. 1 Factory showing acoustic boarding to windows



Fig. 2



Fig. 3

HOUSING

When a man has "a roof over his head" it is assumed that he can settle down and relax, but whether he is able to do so depends on the condition of the roof and also on the condition of the building beneath it. It is the investigation of such conditions that engages the constant attention of this Department.

In these enlightened days, one would hope to find every family housed in its own unit of accommodation in hygienic surroundings, but, alas, the relics of the industrial revolution still exist, despite vigorous action to remove those dwellings which fall short of the required standard. However, the number of such dwellings is substantially reduced each year.

The focal point of the year's housing work was the Public Inquiry which was held in connexion with two Clearance Orders affecting 216 houses. The Ministry's Inspector considered objections from the owners in respect of eight properties, and also claims under Section 60 of the Housing Act, 1957, for payments on well maintained houses in respect of seventy five properties. After the Inquiry the Inspector spent two days inspecting the houses contained in the two Clearance Orders, and, following his report, the Minister of Housing and Local Government confirmed the Orders without modification. Of the seventy five claims for well maintained houses only five were allowed. The re-housing of the occupiers, and the demolition of the houses in the Clearance Orders, was in hand at the close of the year.

Seventeen "Individual Demolition Orders" were made during the year, relating to dwellings which were incapable of being rendered fit for human habitation at reasonable expense. For one of these Demolition Orders, a Closing Order was substituted. Closing Orders were also made in respect of two tenements.

Voluntary undertakings have been given by the owners in respect of forty unfit houses in anticipation of formal action under the Housing Act.

The demolition of unfit properties has proceeded, and twenty five houses in Clearance Areas, eighty six "individual unfit" houses, and thirty six houses included in Unfitness Orders were so dealt with, making a total of 147 houses removed.

Two hundred and twenty three families involving six hundred and sixty five persons have been re-housed from unfit properties during the year.

The spate of applications for Certificates of Disrepair under the Rent Act, 1957, has now abated, but even so, one hundred and thirty seven such applications were received from the tenants of controlled houses. As a result, twenty eight Certificates of Disrepair were issued, and in the remainder of the cases the landlords gave Undertakings to remedy the notified defects. Twenty seven applications were made by landlords for the cancellation of Certificates of

Disrepair, and in twelve instances objections to such cancellation were received from tenants on the grounds that the defects had not been remedied. A further nineteen applications were received from tenants for certificates to the effect that the undertakings given by the landlords had not been honoured, and eleven applications from landlords for certificates as to the remedying of defects in accordance with undertakings, two of which could not be granted as the defects had not been remedied.

The passing of the House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, in addition to consolidating the legislation in respect of grants towards the improvement or conversion of dwelling houses at the discretion of the local authority, brought in the power to give grants towards the cost of the provision of "standard amenities" in dwellings built before the end of 1954. These "standard grants" are obligatory on the local authority. The extent to which owners took advantage of the provisions of the Act is reflected in the fact that following such applications two hundred and twenty four houses were inspected as to their suitability to qualify for a "discretionary" grant, and four hundred and twenty seven in connexion with "standard" grants. In only one case was it not found possible to recommend the approval of a "discretionary" grant, and with regard to the "standard" grants, it was found that thirty nine dwellings did not comply with the requirements, in four cases the work had been commenced before approval, in two cases the applications were out of order, and in five cases the applications were subsequently withdrawn.

The repair and maintenance of habitable dwellings through the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936 has been rigorously pursued throughout the year, and in this connexion 5,765 repairs and improvements were effected for the abatement of nuisances connected with housing conditions.

HOUSING STATISTICS YEAR, 1959

The following information is given in the form required by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government :—

Inspection of dwelling houses during the year :—

1.	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (Under Public Health or Housing Acts)	2,620
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	7,086
2.	(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head 1 above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	407
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1,061
3.		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for habitation	205
4.		Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be reasonably fit for human habitation	646

Remedy for defects during the year without service of formal notices :—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority ...	346
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Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or room having been made fit	Nil
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The City Engineer kindly gives the following information concerning new houses :—

(a)	Number of new houses erected during the year, TOTAL	2,271
(b)	With State assistance under the Housing Acts	
	(i) By Local Authority	689
	(ii) By other bodies or persons	Nil
(c)	Under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 ...	Nil

REHOUSING

Number of applicants on waiting list 1st January, 1959 ...	4,178
Number of applicants on waiting list 31st December, 1959 (after revision 1,002 applications removed from list) ...	4,247
Number in Category A (First Priority)	1
Number in Category B (Second Priority)	277
Number in Category C (Third Priority)	2,878
Number in Category D (Fourth Priority)	1,091
Number of families rehoused by end of 1959	1,418
From Category A	8
From Category B	449
From Category C	683
From Category D	72
Slum Clearance	188
Others	18
Number of applications for Corporation houses made during the year 1959	2,489
Number of houses erected by the Corporation during the year 1959	689
Number of houses voluntarily closed	66
Number of houses demolished	48
Number of families rehoused as a result of representations by the Public Health Inspector's Department	96
Number of families rehoused from caravans	72

ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR

A.	Proceedings under Sections 9, 11 and 15, Housing Act, 1957 :	
1.	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
2.	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners	Nil
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
B.	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
1.	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	300
2.	Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By owners	300
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
C.	Proceedings under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—	
1.	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	17
2.	Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	15
D.	Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957 :—	
1.	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	2

HOUSING ACT, 1957 - - OVERCROWDING

(a)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	...	...	...	...	235
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	...	249
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	...	...	...	...	...	1,032
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	...	...	...	...	298
(c)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	...	...	...	...	304
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	...	...	...	...	...	1,296
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	—

MOVABLE DWELLINGS

Early in the year the Department was engaged on a comprehensive questionnaire concerning the extent of caravan dwelling in the City. The report was prepared in connexion with a nation-wide investigation being carried out by Sir Arton Wilson at the request of the Minister of Housing and Local Government into the problems arising from the use of caravans as homes. The scope of the information required embraced such matters as the number of sites established locally and the number of residential caravans on them : sites used for residential and holiday purposes : sites used for showmen's winter quarters, and sites considered unsatisfactory because of location, layout, sanitation and general standard of amenities, and operation. Also sites and caravans concerning which court proceedings have been taken : the impact of local Act powers on Coventry's caravan problem and the difficulties experienced in administering the general law relating to movable dwellings prior to the operation of local Act provisions : the fluctuation of caravan dwelling in the City and reasons attributed to its cause : Health Welfare and Social difficulties encountered amongst persons following this way of life : the rehousing of families from caravans : the future trends in this mode of living, and, finally, problems experienced with regard to itinerant caravan dwellers.

Sir Arton's report upon this fact-finding investigation was placed before the Minister towards the end of the year. He was not required to make proposals, but simply to present the facts associated with this contentious national problem. The Minister will now consider what action he should take on the report. That caravan dwelling in many instances leaves much to be desired in the way of environmental health services, standards of hygiene and legislative control, is the general opinion of local authorities throughout the country. The problem is how best to ensure that the caravans and sites on which they are placed are so designed, constructed and used,

and equipped with all necessary facilities to enable the caravan dweller to lead what by modern standards is a healthy and comfortable life. The solution to the problem lies with the granting of new powers commensurate with the task, to take the place of those existing which have proved inadequate. There is no doubt that the Minister's decision on the report and the action he will take as a result of it will be awaited with some eagerness by all concerned.

The number of caravans occupied as dwellings in various parts of the City is estimated at 680, practically all of which are subject to control imposed under the licensing provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936. Periodic supervision was carried out to ensure that the sanitary conditions were maintained. No undue demands for siting accommodation upon that already provided was encountered during the year. Few enquiries were received from prospective caravan dwellers.

The Local Act powers now in force have materially strengthened the control which can be exercised over the siting of movable dwellings. Reference is made in another section of this report to magisterial proceedings instituted against two land owners, who allowed their land to be occupied by movable dwellings for living purposes without the authority of a licence. In one instance the unauthorised occupation was terminated after one attendance at the Magistrates' Court, and a fine of £1. In the other it was necessary to make three attendances at the Court, and the imposition of fines totalling £26 0s. 0d. before the occupation of movable dwellings on the land came to an end. However, this was achieved at the close of the year, giving the finishing touch to living in movable dwellings under the worst possible conditions. Not only was the site unlicensed and without a vestige of suitability for even temporary camping purposes, but it contained all the evils to which the absence of sanitation of any kind, can give rise. This was a satisfactory conclusion to the sustained efforts of the Department, involving many daily observations and visits, reports to the Health Committee, preparation of evidence and magisterial proceedings before the case was finalised. It is gratifying to record that the vacation of all movable dwellings on this site has completed the drive towards the abolition of unauthorised camping with a complete disregard for sanitary conditions in the City.

One application for a licence, under the Coventry Corporation Act, 1958, to allow land to be used as a site for one movable dwelling was approved. One application in respect of the use of land as a site for two movable dwellings was refused. One movable dwelling for which a temporary licence was granted in the previous year was removed from the site. The allocation of housing accommodation by the Housing Committee to families living in movable dwellings was effected in seventy two instances.

FOOD AND DRUGS

Of the 1,821 samples of food and drugs taken, 1,461 were reported by the Public Analyst as genuine and 360 as unsatisfactory. The total number of samples obtained for the purposes of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, shewed a further increase over previous years. The detailed results of the samples clearly justify this increase and indicate that the system of sampling followed is very successful.

While the total number of unsatisfactory samples is very high, it must be appreciated that it includes 265 samples of milk, which, although deficient of solids not fat and/or fat, the milks were "as the cows gave it" and were genuine, unadulterated milks. However, aside from these milk samples, the large number of drugs found to be unsatisfactory, for the variety of reasons detailed later, points to the need for further investigation in this field of food and drug control work.

Details of the samples collected are given as follows :—

Formal samples obtained :	87
Informal samples taken :	1,734

SAMPLE OF DRUGS

Article	Total		Genuine		Unsatisfactory	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Aspirin Tablets ..	—	11	—	8	—	3
Ascorbic Acid Tablets ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Ammoniated Tinct. of Quinine ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Beechams Powders	—	2	—	—	—	2
Babys Soothing Jelly	—	1	—	—	—	1
Bicarbonate of Soda Bisurated	—	1	—	1	—	—
Magnesium Tabs.	—	1	—	1	—	—
Blood Mixture Tabs.	1	1	—	—	1	1
Borax & Honey..	—	2	—	2	—	—
Bronchial Mixture	—	2	—	1	—	1
Brewers Yeast	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cascara Tablets	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cinnamon ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Cough Mixture ..	1	12	—	6	1	6
Chemical Food	—	1	—	1	—	—
Chilva Elixir ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Composition Essence ..	—	2	—	—	—	2
Cod Liver Oil ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Elasto Tablets ..	—	1	—	—	—	1
Extract of Malt	—	1	—	—	—	1
Epsom Salts ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Fever Mixture	—	1	—	—	—	1
Glucose ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Glycerine, Lemon & Honey ..	1	5	—	4	—	2
Glycerine, Borax & Honey ..	—	1	—	—	—	1
Halibut Liver Capsules ..	1	4	—	3	1	1
Indian Brandee ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Indigestion Tablets	—	1	—	1	—	—
Iron Jelloids ..	—	2	—	2	—	—
Kalms ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Laxative Tablets	—	2	—	2	—	—
Life Drops ..	1	1	—	—	1	1
Medicine Dispensed	—	1	—	—	—	1
Neurelex Tablets	—	2	—	2	—	—
Ointments ..	—	2	—	2	—	—
Raspberry Vinegar	—	1	—	1	—	—
Rose Hip Tablets	1	2	—	1	1	1
Seidlitz Powder	—	1	—	1	—	—
Shampoo ..	—	2	—	2	—	—
Slimming Aid ..	—	1	—	1	—	—
Tonic ..	—	2	—	1	—	1
Vanishing Cream	—	1	—	—	—	1
Vitamin Tablets..	—	6	—	5	—	1
Yeast Tablets ..	—	4	—	4	—	—
Zinc & Castor Oil Cream ..	1	3	1	2	—	1
Totals ..	7	94	1	65	5	30

Articles of Food	No. of Samples		No. Genuine	No. Unsatisfactory	
	Formal	Informal		Formal	Informal
Almonds Ground ..	—	4	3	—	1
Apples	—	4	4	—	—
Baby Food (Full-Cream)	—	1	1	—	—
Baking Powder ..	—	1	1	—	—
Beef Minced	1	1	1	—	1
Beef	—	1	—	—	1
Beetroot	—	1	1	—	—
Blackcurrant Drink ..	—	2	2	—	—
Blancmange	—	1	1	—	—
Butter	1	28	27	—	2
Brisling	—	1	1	—	—
Cake Mixtures ..	—	11	11	—	—
Chicken	—	2	2	—	—
Chopped Ham & Pork	—	1	1	—	—
Chocolate	—	2	2	—	—
Cochineal—Artificial ..	—	2	1	—	1
Coconut	—	1	1	—	—
Coffee & Chicory ..	—	8	8	—	—
Cooking Fats	—	4	4	—	—
Corned Beef	—	1	1	—	—
Crab Spread	—	1	1	—	—
Cream	—	3	3	—	—
Christmas Pudding ..	—	5	5	—	—
Cornflour	—	2	1	—	1
Curry	—	1	1	—	—
Custard Tart	—	1	1	—	—
Custard Powder ..	—	4	4	—	—
Dates	—	1	1	—	—
Dripping (Pork) ..	—	1	—	—	1
Egg Albumen	—	2	1	—	1
Fish Paste	—	2	2	—	—
Figs	—	1	—	—	1
Flour	—	15	15	—	—
Flavouring Essences ..	—	11	11	—	—
Food Beverages ..	—	3	3	—	—
Foam Crystals	—	2	2	—	—
Food Colouring ..	—	3	2	—	1
Grapefruit Tinned ..	—	3	3	—	—
Gravy Salt	—	2	2	—	—
Ground Ginger ..	—	1	1	—	—
Halibut Cutlet	—	1	—	—	1
Ham & Beef Roll ..	—	1	1	—	—
Herbs Dried	—	6	6	—	—
Honey	—	2	2	—	—
Ice Cream	1	13	12	—	2
Icing & Marzipan ..	—	7	6	—	1
Jam	—	1	1	—	—
Jellies	—	11	6	—	5
Lemonade	—	1	—	—	1
Lime Flavour Cordial	—	1	1	—	—
Lemon Juice concen- trated	1	—	—	1	—
Lemon Juice	—	7	7	—	—
Lemon Curd	—	1	1	—	—
Luncheon Meat ..	—	1	—	—	1
c/fwd.	4	194	175	1	22

Articles of Food	No. of Samples		No. Genuine	No. Unsatisfactory	
	Formal	Informal		Formal	Informal
brought forward	4	194	175	1	22
Macaroni Cheese	—	2	2	—	—
Meat Pastes	—	7	7	—	—
Marzipan	—	5	5	—	—
Margarine	—	8	8	—	—
Meat Pie	—	1	—	—	1
Milk Evaporated	—	2	1	—	1
Milk Shakes	—	8	6	—	2
Milk Powder	—	3	3	—	—
Minced Beef Loaf	—	1	1	—	—
Mincemeat	—	3	3	—	—
Mint	—	1	1	—	—
Mussels	—	1	1	—	—
Mustard	—	1	1	—	—
Orange Drink	1	2	3	—	—
Orange Juice (Concentrate)	1	3	1	1	2
Oranges (Fresh)	—	2	2	—	—
Oranges (Tinned)	—	2	2	—	—
Peas	—	1	1	—	—
Pea Flour	—	1	1	—	—
Potatoes	—	3	2	—	1
Pork Roll	—	1	1	—	—
Pepper	—	4	4	—	—
Pearl Barley	—	1	1	—	—
Pears	—	1	1	—	—
Pudding Mixture	—	2	2	—	—
Raspberry Flavouring	—	1	1	—	—
Raisins	—	2	2	—	—
Ravioli	—	1	1	—	—
Rice	—	7	7	—	—
Rose Hip Syrup	—	1	1	—	—
Sago	—	1	1	—	—
Salad Cream	—	4	4	—	—
Salmon	—	4	4	—	—
Sauces	—	18	16	—	2
Sausages (Beef)	—	2	2	—	—
Sherry	—	1	1	—	—
Soups	—	7	7	—	—
Spices	—	3	3	—	—
Sponge Mixture	—	7	7	—	—
Steak Stewed	—	3	3	—	—
Sugar	—	3	3	—	—
Stuffing	—	4	4	—	—
Suet	—	3	3	—	—
Sultanas	—	1	—	—	1
Sweets	—	11	11	—	—
Tea	—	8	8	—	—
Tomato Ketchup	—	3	3	—	—
Tomato Soup Powder	—	1	1	—	—
Trifle Pack	—	1	1	—	—
Tapioca	—	4	3	—	1
Vinegar	—	6	6	—	—
MILES	74	1273	1057	23	267
Totals	80	1640	1395	25	300

MILK

During the year 1,273 samples of milk were obtained, and of these 290 were found to be unsatisfactory. Details of the unsatisfactory samples are set out below, together with the action taken.

<i>Type of milk</i>	<i>Number of Samples</i>	<i>Result of Analysis</i>
T.T. Pasteurised	32	30 deficient of solids not fat. 1 deficient of fat. 1 added water.
Pasteurised	91	80 deficient of solids not fat. 2 deficient of fat and solids not fat. 2 deficient of fat. 7 added water.
Pasteurised School	38	31 deficient of solids not fat. 1 deficient of solids not fat and fat. 6 added water.
Pasteurised Channel Island	3	2 deficient of solids not fat. 1 deficient of fat.
Sterilised	44	44 deficient of solids not fat.
Farm	82	58 deficient of solids not fat. 10 deficient of solids not fat and fat. 3 deficient of fat. 11 added water.

245 samples of milk were reported by the Analyst to be unsatisfactory because the milks were low in solids not fat, but the freezing point test indicated that the milks were genuine. In addition to these, 20 samples were reported to be unsatisfactory, being deficient of solids not fat and fat. 194 of the above were obtained from processing dairies, and in the most serious cases, samples were taken of the farm milk on delivery to the dairy, and in 71 instances the milk was found to be below standard, and the farmers were advised to take steps to improve the quality of the milk supplied.

The Analyst also reported that 25 samples of milk contained added water, and 14 of these were obtained from processing dairies. In each instance, samples of farm milk were taken in an endeavour to ascertain the source of the added water, and in four instances water was found in farm samples. In three of these cases the farmers were prosecuted, and fined £10, £2 and £2 respectively, and the other farmer was cautioned.

At one dairy investigations proved that the added water was due to a defect in the pasteuriser. After this was repaired the milk was found to be satisfactory, and the dairyman was cautioned. One other instance of pasteurised milk found to contain added water was processed outside the City boundary. In this case a combined visit was made to the dairy in question in company with Inspectors of the district in which the dairy was situated. Exhaustive tests were carried out, but the source of the added water was not ascertained.

OTHER FOODS

With respect to the remaining 35 samples of food other than milk found to be unsatisfactory, details of action taken are set out below :

Food found to be unsatisfactory by reason of Moulds, Infestation, Rancidity and Extraneous Matter.

Lemon Juice Concentrate

Following a complaint respecting the condition of lemon juice concentrate a formal sample was obtained. Upon receipt of the Analyst's report that the lemon juice was out of condition, the vendor's premises were visited, and the stock of lemon juice inspected. Upon inspection, several of the small plastic containers were found to contain lemon juice that was discoloured and fermenting. The retailers withdrew the whole of the stock from sale, and returned it to the wholesaler in Liverpool. A letter was sent to this wholesaler, and to the Public Health Department in Liverpool. Following this action we were informed that an inspection was made of the whole consignment, and this was found to be unsatisfactory. As a result, 237 cases of plastic containers were surrendered and destroyed. The lemon juice was packed in Sicily and imported into this country.

Lemonade, Butter, Meat Pie, Figs and Sultanas

Samples of the above products were found to be out of condition due to moulds and fungus, and in each instance the foods were surrendered and destroyed.

Cornflour

A complaint was received from a school kitchen respecting the condition of a packet of cornflour. The analyst reported that the cornflour was tainted and stale, and the remainder of the cornflour was surrendered.

Cake Icing and Dried Egg

These two samples were submitted following a complaint that the icing had an objectionable odour. The Analyst reported that, in his opinion, the odour in the icing was due to the condition of the dried egg albumen. The remainder of the dried egg was surrendered and destroyed.

Ice Cream

A sample of ice cream was submitted for examination following a complaint of foreign matter in the ice cream. The foreign matter was found to consist of soil particles, gravel and fibres, which could have been from a brush or doormat, and the sample was consistent with the ice cream having been dropped. In these circumstances no action was taken.

Canary Potatoes

A consignment of canary potatoes was inspected at the Wholesale Market, and a sample was submitted to the Analyst for examination to confirm the Inspector's opinion. The Analyst reported that the potatoes were grossly contaminated with fungal slime, probably mucorales, and the whole consignment was surrendered and destroyed.

Fresh Halibut

This was a sample submitted to the Analyst because of the discolouration of the fish. The flesh was darker than normal, and was referred to in the trade as "black halibut." The Analyst reported that the condition was due to haemolytic streptococci and the remainder of the fish was destroyed.

Beef

This was a specimen submitted to the Analyst by the Meat Inspector from the Public Abattoir. The Analyst reported that the meat was contaminated due to medical treatment of the animal prior to slaughter. The carcass was surrendered and destroyed.

Full Cream Evaporated Milk

A sample of full cream evaporated milk was submitted to the Analyst following a complaint that the milk had a peculiar taste. The Analyst reported that there were 270 p.p.m. of tin present in the milk. The tin had been open for sometime, and this may have caused the high tin content. Another tin taken from the same consignment was found to be satisfactory.

FOODS — LABELLING OFFENCES

Artificial Cochineal

One informal and one formal sample of artificial cochineal were submitted for analysis, and the Analyst took exception to the name artificial cochineal. A letter was sent to the manufacturers, and they agreed to alter the label on their product to Cochineal Substitute, and under these circumstances no further action was necessary.

" Fresko " Milk Shake

An informal sample of this milk shake was submitted for analysis, and the Analyst took exception to the statement on the label, which claims " Dairy Ice Cream Mix," and he reports that the

mix contained fat other than butter fat. In view of the fact that new Regulations were shortly to be introduced, fixing a standard for dairy ice cream mix, no action was taken, but a further sample will be obtained when the Regulations become operative.

Amoy Soy Sauce

Amoy Chilli Sauce

Samples of both of these sauces were submitted to the Analyst, and he reported that the labels contravened the Labelling of Food Order 1953. The sauces are manufactured and packed in Hong Kong. A letter was sent to the importers giving them the Analyst's comment.

Table Jellies

Two samples of table jellies were submitted for analysis, and the Analyst took exception to the fruit illustration in colour on the label, accompanied by the words, raspberry flavour, as no fruit juice was present. This, in our opinion, was not sufficiently misleading for action to be taken under the Food and Drugs Act.

Finest Quality Flake Tapioca

This was an informal sample, and the Analyst objected to the description "Finest Quality." The Analyst reported the presence of pieces of charred tapioca and a number of vegetable fibres. This would appear to be an inferior quality article, and ought not to be described as a finest quality. The manufacturers have been notified and a reply received that they are not satisfied with the quality of the flake tapioca, and are considering changing from the Penang to the Madagascar variety, and further, it has been decided to change the description of this and other cereal products packed as "Fine Quality" instead of "Finest Quality."

FOODS FOUND TO BE ADULTERATED

Ice Cream

An informal sample of ice cream was reported to be deficient of 10.4% of the required fat content. A formal sample was taken and reported to be genuine, and the manufacturer has now discontinued the making of ice cream.

Almond Marzipan

The Analyst reported that an informal sample of the above was 12% deficient in ground almonds, taking as his standard that 25% should be the minimum value. However, as there is no legal standard for this product, no official action was taken.

Orange Juice Concentrate

Two informal samples and one formal sample were obtained from a local dairy, and each sample was reported to contain excess sulphur dioxide. It was ascertained that this orange juice concentrate is not sold by retail except after dilution, and as the diluted orange juice was found to comply with the Public Health Preservatives, Etc. in Food Regulations, 1925, no official action was taken.

Pork Dripping

This was an informal sample submitted to the Analyst following a complaint from a householder, and the Analyst reported that the sample contained 18% fat. In this case proceedings were instituted against the vendor, who was given a conditional discharge.

DRUGS

Samples of Drugs

During the year 101 samples of drugs were submitted for analysis, and of these 66 were found to be genuine and 35 unsatisfactory. Details of the unsatisfactory samples and the action taken are set out below :—

Glycerine, Lemon and Ipecac Mixture

An informal sample of the above was reported by the Analyst to be deficient of 50% acetum scillae. A formal sample was obtained and found to be genuine.

Medicine

This was a sample of medicine brought to the office by a patient, who complained of the condition of the medicine, and the Analyst reported that the medicine contained mould growth. The chemist was interviewed and cautioned to take more care in the future and the particular ingredient that had caused the mould was destroyed.

Blood Mixture Tablets

An informal sample and a formal sample of the above were found to be deficient of ammonium chloride, and the vendors were prosecuted and the magistrates dismissed the summons, accepting the submission of the defence that they did not know and could not with reasonable diligence have ascertained that the label contained a false description or was likely to mislead.

Composition Essence, Cough Syrup, Cough Mixture, Vanishing Cream Foundation

Informal samples of the above products were all found to be unsatisfactory due to age and long storage, and in each instance the shopkeeper was asked to surrender the remainder of the stock and instructed to take care in stock rotation in the future.

Lightning Cough Remedy

The Analyst reported that the above cough remedy was deficient of 24% of potassium nitrate, and also a formal sample to be deficient of 18% of potassium nitrate. Proceedings were instituted against the manufacturers, who were fined five pounds.

Zinc and Castor Oil Cream

An informal sample of the above cream was found to be deficient of zinc oxide, and a formal sample was obtained and found to be genuine.

Junior Aspirin

Two informal samples of Junior Aspirin were obtained from different suppliers. In both cases free salicylic acid crystals were found, and the manufacturers were notified. Upon receipt of the letters the stocks on sale were withdrawn and we were informed that investigations will be carried out at the laboratories concerned to prevent repetition.

Cherry Cough Syrup

An informal sample of the above cough syrup was reported to be deficient of chloroform. The Inspector was unable to obtain a formal sample as upon revisiting the shop the remainder of the stock had been sold.

Glycerine, Lemon and Honey

The Analyst reported that an informal sample of the above was labelled unsatisfactorily, as oil of lemon and liquid glucose were deleted from the 1958 British Pharmacopoeia and transferred to the Codex. The manufacturers were notified and asked to amend the label.

Rose Hip Tablets

An informal and a formal sample of Rose Hip Tablets were found to be deficient of 97% and 96% respectively of the declared vitamin content. The manufacturers were prosecuted and fined £10.

Life Drops

In this case two samples were obtained, informal and formal, and both were found to be deficient of the declared chloroform content. Proceedings were instituted against the manufacturers and fined £5.

Oliglen, Beechams Powders and Phensic Tablets

Informal samples of the above were reported by the Analyst to contravene the Pharmacy and Medicines Act. This Act is administered by the Weights and Measures Inspector, and the information was passed to him for his attention.

Elasto Tablets, Tonic, Cough Mixture, Compound Glycerine, Borax and Honey

Informal samples of the above were found to be unsatisfactory and formal samples are to be obtained.

Halibut Liver Oil Capsules

Both informal and formal samples of the above capsules were found to be unsatisfactory being deficient of Vitamin A, and the vendor in this case was prosecuted and fined £5 and costs.

Coldrex Vitamin C Cold Tablets

An informal sample of these tablets was submitted to the Analyst, who reported that the tablets were satisfactory according to the formula, but he was dissatisfied with the descriptive label. As the requirements of the Food and Drugs Act were satisfied no action was taken.

**FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLES — STATISTICS — TOTAL
NUMBER OF SAMPLES 1,821.**

Total number of samples found to be unsatisfactory	360
Percentage found to be unsatisfactory	19.78 %

Milk Samples — Total 1,347

Percentage found to be adulterated	1.85 %
Percentage found to be deficient of solids not fat or fat	19.67 %

Samples of Food Excluding Milk — Total 373

Percentage of samples found to have unsatisfactory labels	2.68 %
Percentage of samples found to be adulterated ..	2.68 %
Percentage of samples found to be unsatisfactory by reason of rancidity, moulds, contamination, etc.	4.00 %

Samples of Drugs — Total 101

Percentage of samples found to have unsatisfactory labels	9.90 %
Percentage of samples found to be adulterated ..	22.77 %
Percentage of samples found to be mouldy ..	1.98 %

VISITS IN CONNEXION WITH FOOD INSPECTION

Food Shops	1,042
Food Preparing Premises	18
Abattoir	21
Food and Drugs	26
Other Premises	93
Cottagers Pigs	8
TOTAL :	1,208

VISITS TO PREMISES

Dairies	..	..	..	..	..	582
Milk Shops (Personal Reg.)	..	..	..	..	..	41
Hawkers	..	..	..	..	..	38
Schools	..	..	..	..	..	3
Registered Shops (Fish Friers)	..	..	..	..	..	117
Registered Shops (Cooked Meats)	..	..	..	..	..	29
Registered Shops (Ice Cream)	..	..	..	..	..	248
Butchers Shops	..	..	..	..	..	385
Other Shops	..	..	..	..	..	377
Food Preparing Premises	..	..	..	..	..	659
Markets	..	..	..	..	..	42
Food Poisoning Visits	..	..	..	..	..	1,048
Food Poisoning Revisits	..	..	..	..	..	200
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	1,859
Rivers, Streams, Brooks	..	..	..	..	..	618
TOTAL :						7,454

Details of work carried out under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

Number of Food Premises :

Cleansed and redecorated	..	..	..	..	82
Structural repairs carried out	..	..	..	..	7
Lockers provided	..	..	..	..	5
Sinks provided	..	..	..	..	7
Wash hand basins provided	..	..	..	..	56
Hot water provided	..	..	..	..	33
Refrigeration provided	..	..	..	..	5
Screening of open food provided	..	..	..	..	18
Tables and counters covered with impervious material..	..	..	..	..	27
Floors repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	11
Accumulations of refuse removed and bins provided	..	..	..	..	24
Absence of First Aid Kit	..	..	..	..	11
Shop counters covered with impervious material	..	..	..	..	6
Wash notices on water closet doors	..	..	..	..	35
New Water Closets	..	..	..	..	2
New Urinals..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTAL :					330

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD

During the year 22 samples of food were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory in connexion with cases of food poisoning and in respect of complaints from shops and canteens.

Details of the samples and results are set out below :—

Tinned Salmon	..	4	Satisfactory
Egg White	..	5	..
Mutton	..	1	..
Baby Food	..	1	..
Cream	..	1	..
Sugar	..	1	..
Cockles	..	1	..
Chicken	..	1	..
Pressed Beef and Tongue		3	Staphylococcus Aureus
Corned Beef	..	1	Satisfactory
Cooked Ham	..	1	Staphylococcus Aureus
Halibut	..	1	Cysts of Tapeworms
Pork Luncheon Meat		1	Satisfactory

The sample of cooked ham was obtained from a householder, after a suspected case of food poisoning, and the bacteriologist reported that the ham had a heavy infection of staphylococcus aureus. The source of the infection was not ascertained, and there was no illness among the staff of the shop where the ham was purchased.

The sample of halibut was found to be heavily infested with cysts when an Inspector examined it. The laboratory report stated that the cysts were the cystic stage of a tapeworm that infests marine animals. The rest of the fish was surrendered and destroyed.

The samples of pressed beef and tongue and corned beef mentioned in the figure above were obtained in connexion with an outbreak of food poisoning, and affected several persons, and it was subsequently found that there were 12 known cases, and others suspected. This investigation proved to be interesting, and the details are given below :—

Notification was made to the Medical Officer of Health by a general practitioner that three persons at different addresses were ill with suspected food poisoning. It was suggested that this food poisoning had been caused by eating pressed beef and tongue, purchased from a local butcher. It was arranged that Inspectors should visit the three different houses concerned. This speedy action enabled samples of the remainder of the pressed beef and tongue to be recovered for examination. By using three Inspectors, it was also possible to quickly obtain the names and addresses of other people in the district who were thought to be ill. All the patients were visited, and it was found that they had eaten the pressed beef and tongue bought from the same shop, as suggested by the doctor notifying the incident.

The butcher was traced and interviewed, and it was found that he had made the pressed beef and tongue himself. In view of the nature of the incident, the Senior Food and Drugs Inspector was requested to contact a medical officer, and both visited the butcher's shop, where the doctor took a swab of an open cut on the butcher's finger, and also swabs from his nose and throat. The Senior Food and Drugs Inspector arranged to take samples of the corned beef on sale, but the actual suspected food of pressed beef and tongue had all been sold. Faecal specimens were obtained from three of the patients first notified. All the specimens and samples were submitted to the laboratory for bacteriological examination. The Director of the Public Health Laboratory Service, reported that a well known food poisoning organism, *Staphylococcus aureus*, was present in the swab from the butcher's cut finger. The organism was also present in the samples of pressed beef and tongue recovered from the patients' homes, and also in the faeces of one patient. The sample of corned beef taken at the shop was satisfactory.

It is clear from the facts that the pressed beef and tongue had been infected by the butcher, and this had caused illness among the persons who had consumed this infected material. The butcher had already been given instructions to cover the cut with a waterproof bandage, and it was pointed out to him that he should have done this in any case, as was required by the Food Hygiene Regulations ; the butcher was also instructed not in any circumstances to prepare any more meat at his premises until he had been given a " clean bill of health " by his doctor.

Many investigations of this nature are carried out, without being able to trace the source of infection. Often this is due to late notification and insufficient information. On this occasion notification, while not immediate, was early enough to enable the staff to recover unconsumed portions of the suspected food, and this proved invaluable in assisting the Department to establish the cause of infection.

INSPECTIONS CARRIED OUT AT MARKETS, SHOPS AND STORES

During the year, 3,144 inspections were made of markets, shops, and stalls, etc., where food is prepared, stored or exposed for sale. Of this number, 1,208 visits were made for the purpose of examining food to ascertain its fitness or otherwise for human consumption. In the cases where food was found to be unfit, it was surrendered by the owner, and a surrender certificate issued. The surrendered foods were destroyed locally at the refuse destructor, except where they had some value as animal feeding stuffs.

The quantities of food surrendered as unfit during the year are set out below :—

Unsound Food

Total Weight of Food Surrendered

	<i>Tons.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Meat	—	13	3	21½
Fish	2	9	3	12
Poultry	1	15	0	0
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables	11	2	1	20
Dried Fruit	—	—	2	20
Other Foods.. .. .	—	12	2	25½
TOTAL :	16	14	2	15

The meat referred to in this table is in addition to that condemned at the Abattoir.

CANNED FOODS

Meat	3,368 cans
Fruit and Vegetables	11,350 cans
Others	4,289 cans

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Premises registered under Section 16 of the Act for the Manufacture, Storage or Sale of Food

This section prohibits the use of premises for the manufacture or sale of the under-mentioned foods unless the premises are suitable for the purpose and are duly registered by the local authority.

- (a) The sale or manufacture of ice cream or the storage of ice cream intended for sale ; or
- (b) the preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale.
(The preparation of meat or fish by cooking is deemed to be the preservation thereof for this purpose.)

Before registration is effected the premises must comply with the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, which lays down certain requirements relating to structural conditions, suitability and cleanliness which must be observed in order to prevent contamination of the food produced or sold.

The number of registered premises under the Act is set out as follows :—

	1959
Number of premises on register, 1st January	1,237
Number of premises added to register during the year	44
Number of premises discontinued during year	68
Number of premises on register, 31st December	1,213

CLASSIFICATION OF PREMISES REGISTERED AT CLOSE OF YEAR

	1959
Premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream	21
Premises registered for the storage and sale of ice cream	908
Premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of pressed, potted or preserved meat, etc.	143
Premises registered for the manufacture of sausages only	72
Premises registered for cooking of fish ..	69

MILK

It is estimated that the quantity of milk consumed daily in the City is approximately 37,300 gallons, comprising :—

	<i>Gallons</i>
Milk from farms in the City	400
Milk from farms within 25-30 mile radius ..	23,000
Milk from Distributing Depots	13,900
	37,300

As Coventry is in a specified area, all this milk must be designated milk, and the 37,300 gallons are made up as follows :—

Channel Island Pasteurised Milk	400
Pasteurised Milk	24,610
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk	7,240
Channel Island T.T. Pasteurised Milk ..	800
Tuberculin Tested Milk	100
Sterilised Milk	4,150

The daily consumption of milk has risen during the year by approximately 650 gallons. This is encouraging, and is probably due to the propaganda of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Milk Marketing Board.

Only a few complaints were received during the year, and these referred chiefly to dirty bottles. Taking into consideration the extremely hot summer the complaints respecting sour milk were negligible. All the complaints were investigated and the dairymen concerned advised and warned.

Approximately 1,600 gallons of milk were supplied daily to the schools in the City, this being served to 38,250 children per day. Apart from this, milk is also supplied daily to the school kitchens.

The milk has been sampled and submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination regularly throughout the year, and the results have generally been satisfactory. Details of these results are reported later.

PURVEYORS OF MILK

Number of retail purveyors selling milk within the City :—

	1958	1959
(a) residing in the City	70	67
(b) residing outside the City	48	41
Number of retail purveyors selling bottled milk only, from shop premises ..	408	440

During the year 582 inspections were made of dairies, milk-shops and milk vehicles.

All the dairies were inspected frequently during the year and the following contraventions were found and remedied :—

Dirty walls and ceilings cleansed	2
New overalls and aprons provided for staff ..	1
Defective floor repaired	1
New towels provided	1
Wash hand basin and toilet cleansed	1

In addition the following works were commenced during the year :—

Re-organisation at large dairy, this includes provision of new bottle washing machine and resiting of balance tanks and bottle fillers. Re-crating machine is also to be installed.

At another dairy the batch pasteurisers are being replaced by a 400 gallon per hour A.P.V. High Temperature Short Time pasteurising plant.

DESIGNATED MILK

The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

The Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949/53

The Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949/54

Table setting out the number of licences issued during 1959.

Pasteurised Milk, Pasteurisers' Licences	7
Pasteurised Milk, Dealers' Licences	458
Sterilised Milk, Dealers' Licences	532
Tuberculin Tested Milk, Dealers' Licences	185

The seven pasteurisers' licences include four licences to pasteurise milk by the High Temperature Short Time Process and three by the Holder Process.

All the milk sold in the City with the exception of a small quantity of Tuberculin Tested Milk is either pasteurised, Tuberculin Tested pasteurised or sterilised.

Samples of milk were obtained from all the processing dairies in the City, and samples were also taken of milk processed outside the City and retailed here. All samples were submitted to the City Analyst for examination, and the number of samples submitted and the results obtained are set out overleaf.

TABLE SHOWING NUMBER OF SAMPLES AND RESULTS

<i>Designation</i>	<i>No. of Samples Obtained</i>	<i>No. Satisfact- ory</i>	<i>No. unsatisfactory</i>			
			<i>Total Unsatis- factory</i>	<i>By Methylene Blue Test</i>	<i>By Phosphatase Test</i>	<i>By Turbidity Test</i>
Pasteurised	360	356	4	—	4	—
Pasteurised Channel Island	67	66	1	—	1	—
Pasteurised School	195	192	3	—	3	—
T.T. Pasteurised	199	199	—	—	—	—
T.T. Pasteurised Channel Island	89	89	—	—	—	—
Sterilised	204	204	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1,114	1,106	8	—	8	—

During the year 282 samples submitted for the Methylene Blue Test were reported void, as the shade temperature was above 65°F.

1,114 samples of designated milk were obtained during 1959, as compared with 1,088 samples in 1958. The percentage of samples failing the prescribed tests was 0.72%, compared with 1.56% in 1958.

In connexion with the unsatisfactory samples, each dairy was visited, and the plant and equipment inspected and checked. The dairymen were advised and repeat samples taken.

ICE CREAM

Food and Drugs Act, 1955, (Section 16)

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1947-1959

The number of premises registered for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice cream within the City at the close of the year is as follows :—

	1959
No. of premises registered for manufacture and sale . .	21
No. of premises registered for storage and sale only . .	908

During the year inspections of premises and vehicles were made, and 108 samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination for bacteriological cleanliness in accordance with the Ministry's provisional grades.

The samples were graded as follows :—

Grade 1	76	}	Satisfactory
Grade 2	13	}	
Grade 3	8	}	Unsatisfactory
Grade 4	11	}	

In connexion with the unsatisfactory samples investigations were made at the manufacturers' premises, and the plant, equipment and thermometers were checked, and also the methods of manufacture. One manufacturer decided to discontinue the making of ice cream after several unsatisfactory samples had been obtained. In another instance Inspectors supervised the making of the ice cream, and advised the manager as to his methods. After this visit the ice cream was found to be satisfactory. In all other cases the manufacturers or the vendors were visited and advised about the cleanliness and sterilization of equipment.

Table of Comparison of Ice Cream Samples Taken 1951-1959

	No. of Samples	No. Satisfactory	No. Unsatisfactory	% Unsatisfactory
1951	142	112	30	21%
1952	221	165	56	25%
1953	116	92	24	21%
1954	85	54	31	37%
1955	73	63	10	14%
1956	15	10	5	33½%
1957	148	126	22	14·8%
1958	95	89	6	6·3%
1959	108	89	19	17·6%

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS

Magisterial proceedings were instituted in forty-three instances. In a case involving the service of one summons in respect of a contravention of Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, a fine of £2 was imposed. In another case under Section 2, also involving the service of one summons in respect of the sale of pork dripping, which was not of the substance demanded, in that it contained 83.25% of a stiff brown gel, the defendant was granted an absolute discharge, and ordered to pay an advocate's fee of £1 1s. 0d. The Chairman of the bench observed that it was a proper case for the prosecution to bring. Three summonses were served in respect of contraventions of Section 6 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. These related to medicines, which were deficient of the declared amount of a specified ingredient as stated on the label, and fines totalling £15 were imposed in two instances. The Magistrates in one case accepted the defendants' submission they they did not know, and could not with reasonable diligence have ascertained, that the label was of such a character as to contain a false description or was likely to mislead. The summons was dismissed. Under Section 8 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, a total of eighteen summonses were served. Of these, six were in respect of unfit food, which was either deposited, or exposed, or in the possession for the purpose of sale by the defendants, and fines amounting to £40 were imposed. Twelve summonses related to articles of food, which were sold when unfit for human consumption. Fines and costs amounting to £126 6s. 0d. were imposed. Two summonses served in respect of "possession" and "exposure" of unfit food for sale, and one where the unfit food was actually sold, were dismissed.

Six summonses were granted under Section 32 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, in connexion with milk in possession for the purpose of sale, which was found by analysis to contain added water. Three of these were proved and fines totalling £14 were imposed. The Magistrates granted a conditional discharge in respect of three summonses.

Contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, were found to exist at two separate premises, and seven summonses were served in respect of them. The contraventions related to (a) failing to keep clean and in proper condition equipment used in a food business (b) failure to protect food from risk of contamination, (c) absence of suitable and sufficient cupboard or locker accommodation for clothing, (d) failing to keep clean the walls, floor and ceiling of a food room, (e) failing to provide a supply of hot water at a suitably controlled temperature to a sink. In the case of one premises the magistrates imposed a fine of £5 for failing to protect food from risk of contamination, but dismissed the summonses relating to equipment, cupboard or locker accommodation, and provision of hot water to a sink, the last mentioned requirement being satisfied by the existence of a supply of hot water in another part of the premises. In the other case taken under the Food Hygiene Regulations, a fine of £5 was imposed on one summons, two were dismissed, and a conditional discharge was granted in respect of a food preparing table.

Premises being used for the preservation of food when not registered for that purpose was the subject of one summons under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. The Magistrates dismissed the charge. Sixteen summonses were served in respect of non-compliance with statutory abatement notices under Sections 92 and 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936, concerning statutory nuisances found to exist in dwelling houses. The Magistrates made an order in three instances requiring the work to be completed in a specified period. In seven instances the cases were adjourned, the work being in progress at the date of the Court hearing, and, subsequently, completed in the period of an adjournment. In the remaining six instances the statutory nuisances were abated by the time the defendants were required to attend Court, and the Magistrates allowed the summonses to be withdrawn.

One summons was issued in respect of non-compliance with a statutory notice served under Section 56 of the Public Health Act, 1936. Withdrawal was permitted in this case as the work was completed at the date of the Court hearing. Four summonses were served for non-compliance with statutory notices under Section 45 and eight in connexion with contraventions of Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936. A fine of £3 was imposed in respect of one summons, an adjournment was granted in respect of four others, while the seven remaining were allowed to be withdrawn, the defects having been remedied by the time they were due for Court hearing.

The first cases to be taken under the "camping on unlicensed sites" provisions of the Coventry Corporation Act, 1958, were brought before the Magistrates during the year. These related to two sites in different ownership where the land was allowed to be used for camping purposes on more than fourteen consecutive days without the authority of a licence. Each of the site owners were fined £1, which the Magistrates described as nominal, adding a warning that a return to Court for a continuing offence would incur penalties of a more severe character. One site owner cleared his land of movable dwellings, and no further action was necessary in that case. With regard to the other site owner, unauthorised camping continued, and no heed was taken of the warning which had been given. Families were living in converted single decker buses and trailer caravans, amongst numerous dilapidated cars, lorries, vans and trailers, and heaps of scrap metal, timber, junk and waste materials of all kinds. Serious public health considerations were also involved arising from the absence of drainage, improper disposal of bucket closet contents, waste water, and refuse, an unsatisfactory water supply and the insanitary condition of the site. In consequence daily observations were again completed, and on this occasion summonses were taken out against both the site owner and persons who were keeping movable dwellings for occupation on the site in contravention of the Act. The Magistrates imposed the maximum penalty on the site owner of £10 on each of two counts, and £5 on the owner occupier of a caravan stationed on the site. All the occupants of movable dwellings vacated the site by the year end.

HEALTH EDUCATION — FOOD HYGIENE

This Authority, with others, has repeatedly objected to the use of arsenical sprays in agriculture. The tragic death during the year of a mother who had drunk water which had been contaminated by a crop spray was commented upon by a coroner's jury, who recorded that in their opinion the use of such sprays should be prohibited. Albeit that strict instructions should be observed in the use of these sprays, accidents happen, and a most primitive and distressing lesson in Health Education had to be learnt in the hard school of trial and error. The manufacture of such sprays is now to be discontinued.

Can it be that a community will arouse itself towards self-protection only when catastrophe has occurred? How long would we have waited for the Clean Air Act of 1956 if the London Smog of 1952 had not killed 4,000 people? How long for the Food Hygiene Regulations if food poisoning had not risen to such disturbing numbers? Fear seems to be as much the moving force in public health legislation of today as it was more than a century ago.

During the year reviewed, the first sizeable outbreak of food poisoning in the city for some years was encountered, when 16 cases of staphylococcal food poisoning were notified and confirmed. Because of rapid notification by two doctors, the source of infection was traced, within two hours, to a butcher who had prepared pressed meat while suffering from a cut finger, which had remained uncovered during food preparation. Staphylococci (*Aureus*) were isolated from the remaining meat, the faecal specimens from sufferers, and also the butcher's cut finger, and all were of the same phage type. The incident has been used to the utmost during routine inspections to bring home to food handlers that the use of waterproof dressings on open cuts is imperative. A local press report was invaluable in impressing the community of the danger of leaving open cuts uncovered while preparing food.

Mass outbreaks of food poisoning may contain all the drama, but at least the cause can usually be traced and remedied. Not so rewarding was the investigation during the year of sporadic cases of *Salmonella* throughout the city — a trend repeated throughout the country. A record warm summer may have contributed to these cases, and we may have to be content that salmonella infections were confined to individual cases. Some of these were themselves food handlers, and without proper diagnosis and prompt notification by general practitioners, might have resulted in mass outbreaks.

The figures elsewhere in the report show that steady improvement is still being maintained at food premises within the city. Prosecutions from time to time have focused the attention of public and trade on the requirements of the food law, thanks to the generous reporting of such cases in the local press. All education is improved by discipline, and health education is no exception. Not the least result of such publicity is the increased indignation of the public when sold food which is unfit or adulterated. Complaints have risen

steadily from 108 in 1955 to 179 during 1959. They have been followed through to prosecution in many instances, and the cost to the Local Authority of such action has often been more than the cost to the offender. Nevertheless, the results have justified the costs, and demonstrated that prosecutions possess an "educative" factor in themselves.

The active work of health education advances steadily. Talks were given to a total of 946 people during the year, and all requests by organisations were again met. The St. John's Ambulance Association, in conjunction with the Department, again organised a most useful course in food hygiene — a course which has now become an annual event. Twenty-five students were instructed in food hygiene in four weekly lectures. They were drawn from local food firms, and members of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade. An examination was held, and all twenty-one students who sat were successful. By means of these courses, upwards of 200 people have obtained the Clean Food Handling Certificate.

There may be a real need for a separate official certificate of instruction in food hygiene for the food trades. The present City and Guilds Catering Course does not allow of very intensive instruction in hygiene, and locally is confined to two hours' instruction during the whole course. An independent course organised by the Royal Society of Health and a certificate of that body should become an essential qualification of supervisory staffs before appointment. Such a qualification would increase their status, and give them the incentive to insist on absolute standards by their staffs and in their premises. Persons so qualified would be an excellent means of extending the public health view-point far beyond observance of hygiene, simply to comply with enforcement measures. Later, such people might form the nuclei of a Self-Inspection Service, which has been so successful in the United States of America.

The Department has again co-operated during the year with the School Meals Service and the Home Helps Service. Again, all new recruits to those services have received instruction in the elements of food hygiene. In addition, Home Helps have been told of the whole range of work of the Public Health Inspector, for they have a unique opportunity to help people in their homes to obtain the benefits and guidance available through public health legislation.

Exhibitions during the year included the "Welcome to Citizenship" display at St. Mary's Hall. This was opened to the public on seven subsequent days, and was well attended. Experience gained last year was well used — the Department's stand had a distinctly improved presentation. The display boards used have now been affixed to the walls of the Enquiry Office waiting room, and form a permanent but changing exhibition for members of the public.

During the year a member of the staff was delegated to attend the General Council of Health Education's Summer School in Bangor University. The ten days' course included instruction in the

latest techniques in health education, and also formed a valuable medium of exchange of ideas among students. These included delegates from 13 countries, yet of the 1,400 or so authorities in this country, only 36 sent Public Health Inspector representatives. Effective health education is an art which can be learnt, and it is unfortunate that there seem to be many authorities who feel that their Public Health Inspectors can gain no benefit from attendance at such a Summer School.

OVERSEAS VISITORS

During the year under review, the Department received ten visitors. Arrangements were made to provide a full programme for each visitor, with facilities to meet the particular requirements of our overseas colleagues where the interest was centred on any individual branch of the Department's work. Practical visits in connexion with such matters as housing, slum clearance, meat and food inspection, food and drugs work, clean air, general sanitation were also arranged so that they might derive the greatest benefit from their tour of the country.

Countries of origin of the various visitors were Nigeria, Belgian Congo, Madagascar, Portuguese East Africa, West Germany, British Guiana, Malta, Cyprus, Kenya.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

During the year the observation and sampling of the many ditches, streams, brooks and rivers in the City was continued. 618 visits were made and 81 samples obtained. The samples were submitted to the City Analyst, and most of them were taken from fixed sampling points, which gave us a definite picture of the varying conditions in the rivers, etc., throughout the year.

The improvement noted last year has been maintained, and generally conditions now show a totally different picture from that obtaining two to three years ago.

The remarks made last year, however, with regard to pollution from surcharging sewers still apply, but due to the long dry summer the rivers were allowed to flow without much pollution from these sources. This was very noticeable in the River Sowe, and it is very gratifying to be able to report that small fish were observed in this river in the Bell Green area. Similarly, small fish were seen in the River Sherbourne as far up stream as the Springfield Brook.

The pollution of the Hall Brook, from a local colliery, referred to last year has been reduced. The National Coal Board provided traps at the colliery, and since these were put into operation an improvement was observed, but coal dust is still discharged into this stream and settles on the bed for some distance.

Early in the year serious pollution was dealt with at two schools. Leaks were discovered in the oil fuel pipe lines, and the leaking oil gained access to the stormwater drains, and thence to the rivers. Canvas screens were erected in the rivers concerned, and the oil collected was pumped out by gully emptiers and carted away for disposal. The leaks in the pipe lines were repaired and all the drains were cleaned and pumped out. The two rivers concerned were the River Sherbourne at Whitley and the Eastern Green Brook at Broad Lane.

Observations were made at the Wyken Slough, and although the brook that feeds the Slough was found to be polluted, the fish in the Slough did not appear to be affected. This pollution should be reduced next year as a new sewer has been laid in Bedworth, which will dispose of trade waste and sewage, which in the past gained access to the brook.

The Canley Brook, which has, in previous years, been very satisfactory, was this year polluted at varying times by oil, suds and trade wastes from factories. This pollution is being dealt with by the City Engineer's Department in co-operation with the Severn River Board Officers, and improvement has been observed.

On two occasions obstructions on main sewers caused serious pollution due to the sewage backing up and flowing through the storm water overflows into the rivers and streams. In one instance the sewer was carrying a large amount of factory waste containing cyanide, and this entered the stream running through farm land. The farmer was asked to remove his cattle from the fields bordering the stream and after the obstruction in the sewer was removed the stream was cleaned out, and all traces of sewage removed.

The other instance caused serious pollution of the Springfield Brook with crude sewage and trade waste, and this pollution persisted for three days until the obstruction in the sewer was finally cleared.

Working in conjunction with the Severn River Board Officers, it was found that a large factory was discharging trade waste containing cyanide directly into the River Sherbourne. Immediate action was taken and the management were told to stop the discharge forthwith. This was done and arrangements have been made in collaboration with the City Engineer's Department and the River Board for the trade waste to be pre-treated before discharge and pending installation of this plant to discharge direct to the foul sewer.

During the year the Parks Department were notified of a serious public health nuisance existing at Quinton Pool. This pool was set in the middle of a large piece of open waste land, and the pool was, for the most part, stagnant and offensive. A large amount of refuse had been deposited among the reed beds causing a nuisance and an eye-sore. The Parks Department took the matter in hand and the spring that fed the pool was temporarily diverted and the pool drained, the refuse removed and the whole site cleaned and levelled.

The waste land was seeded, shrubs and trees planted and paths made. The pool was then allowed to refill, resulting in a pleasant open park with a clean pool, and the whole project is now a credit to the City.

SWIMMING BATHS AND PADDLING POOLS

During the year fifty-five visits were made to the swimming baths and paddling pool in the City, and samples of the waters were obtained during the summer months as a check on the efficiency of the treatment of the water.

There are two swimming baths in the City, one in Livingstone Road, owned by the City Council, and one at Gosford Park, privately owned.

The baths at Livingstone Road comprise swimming bath, foot bath and thirty-five private slipper baths. The swimming bath is tiled and in very good repair.

Sanitary accommodation comprises :—

<i>Ladies</i>	8 Water Closets and wash hand basins.
<i>Gentlemen</i>	5 Water Closets and urinals and wash hand basins.
<i>Staff</i>	2 Water Closets and wash hand basins.

Water from the public mains is used in the bath, and this water is changed at least every $2\frac{1}{2}$ hours when the baths are in use, the flow is continuous, and the water is chlorinated, filtered and aerated and alum and caustic soda are used as coagulants. Chlorination is carried out with chlorine gas being added to water and the solution then injected into the flow. An automatic recorder is being fitted that will record the amount of free chlorine at the outlet at all times. The filters and plant are back-washed and cleaned out once per week, and the bath is then topped up with 25,000 gallons of fresh water from the mains. The total capacity of the bath is 140,000 gallons.

The foot bath used by bathers before entering the swimming bath is treated with a solution of copper sulphate to prevent "athletes foot."

The swimming baths at Gosford Park are open air baths used only during the summer months. The baths are constructed of concrete and part tiled and are in good repair.

Sanitary accommodation comprises :—

<i>Ladies</i>	5 Water Closets. Soap and sprays are provided for foot washing.
<i>Gentlemen</i>	5 Water closets and urinal. Soap and sprays are provided for foot washing.

The capacity of the bath is approximately 300,000 gallons and mains water is used. This water can be changed once every eight hours with one filter in use at normal usage of the bath, and once every five hours with two filters at peak periods.

The flow is continuous and the water is chlorinated and filtered, and alum and caustic soda are used as coagulants. The filters and plant are back-washed and cleaned every two days during heavy usage. The water level is kept up by mains water via the "chute" and from the water chlorinating plant. Both are always feeding in fresh water when the baths are in use. Last year both baths were very heavily overloaded, but conditions were found to be very good throughout the long summer season.

Twelve samples were obtained during the year for bacteriological examination, and eighteen were taken for chlorine content. Two samples were reported as unsatisfactory and these contained 3 coliform per 100 ml and 180+ coliform per 100 ml respectively. These two samples were both taken from the privately owned bath at Gosford Park, and were obtained when the baths were crowded with bathers. On each occasion the chlorine content at outlet point was found to be satisfactory. All the chemical samples taken showed chlorine present at outlet points at each bath.

Apart from swimming pools there is also a publicly owned children's paddling pool in Binley Road, and this was used very extensively during the past year. The pool was visited many times and nine bacteriological samples and six chemical samples were obtained. Eight of the bacteriological and two of the chemical samples were reported as unsatisfactory ; this is not surprising as the pool is only hand chlorinated, and the water is static. The pool is filled twice a week with mains water and chemically treated daily. It is hoped that a continuous form of treatment may be introduced in the near future.

CANAL BOATS

During the year twenty visits were made to the canal, and the cabins of forty-nine boats were examined and found to be occupied by twenty-eight men, twenty-nine women, and forty-four children.

There was no case of infectious disease notified during the year. All the boats were found to be free from vermin infestation.

Other details for the year are as follows :—

Total number of boats registered up to 31st December, 1958	551
Boats added to register in 1959	Nil
Registrations cancelled	328
Actual number of boats on register at 31st December, 1959	223

REFERENCES TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS

It is always a pleasant duty to place on record the cordial relations which exist between the various departments and the Public Health Inspection Department in connexion with the many and varied references necessary for the proper administration of the

sanitary services. A total of 2,431 references were made during the year to the departments of the City Engineer, the City Architect and Planning Officer, the Director of Education, the Housing Director, the Director of Parks, the Water Engineer and Manager, the City Estates Surveyor, the Director of Welfare Services, the Children's Officer, the City Analyst, and of this number nearly one quarter were to the Medical Officer of Health. The wide variety of the interests involved is an indication of the scope of the environmental work carried out.

VERMINOUS PREMISES

One hundred and ninety-two cases of vermin infested dwelling houses were dealt with by the Department during the year. This represented an increase of 39% on the number of infestations dealt with during 1958.

The bed bug (*Cimex lectularius*) was the pest requiring most attention, and complete disinfection was carried out in each instance. The insecticides used contain D.D.T. and Gammexane in liquid form or generated as a residual smoke. The human flea (*Pulex irritans*) also called for some attention, and was effectively treated !

The demand for the services of the Department to deal with infestations of insect pests, other than the bed bug and flea, showed a slight decrease on the previous year. These included cockroaches, ants, wasps, crickets, flies, woodworm, mosquitoes and mites. In this connexion, three hundred and eighty-five infestations were treated. Much attention was again given to the incidence of the German cockroach (Steam Fly) found to be infesting canteen food kitchens. Successful treatments were carried out in every instance by the use of liquid insecticides and dusting powders containing D.D.T.

DUSTBINS

The provision of dustbins to private dwelling houses is effected through the discretionary powers contained in Section 75 (1) of the Public Health Act, 1936 as amended by Section 8 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953.

During the year questionnaires were sent to the landlords and tenants of sixty-three properties in respect of the absence of dustbins for the storage of domestic refuse. The information received was reported upon to the Health Committee in each instance, so that all the relevant facts were available for the exercise of the discretionary powers granted by the Act. Fifty two statutory notices were served upon landlords in respect of the provision of adequate dustbin accommodation. None was served on occupiers for that purpose during the year under review.

Dustbins were supplied by the Local Authority in default of the owner in four instances. In all other instances, where statutory action was found to be necessary, the dustbin was supplied within the period stated in the notice.

In addition to the above, eighty-three dustbins were supplied by owners to dwelling houses without recourse to the legal formalities required by the statute.

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1959

Factories

The following tables, which are inserted in compliance with Section 128, of the Factories Act, 1937, show the number of factories in the City and inspections carried out.

It will be seen from the tables that most of the contraventions observed related to sanitary accommodation. In the fourteen instances where notices were served in respect of contraventions of the 1937 Act at other premises in which Section 7 of the Act is enforced, these related to contraventions where Building Operations were being carried on.

In addition to the contraventions of the Factories Act, 1937, defects capable of being dealt with as statutory nuisances under the Public Health Act, 1936, were observed at several factories. In each instance a notice was addressed to the occupier calling attention to the defect ; all notices were complied with by the end of the year.

Outworkers

During the year ten lists were received in accordance with Section 110 of the Factories Act, 1937, from firms employing outworkers residing in the City. Of these, five lists were received in the August return and related to forty-nine out-workers who were employed as follows :—

Making, altering or cleaning of wearing apparel ..	30
Making of cardboard boxes	19

No contravention of the Act relating to outworker's premises was observed during the year.

Bakehouses

There are now thirty-five bakehouses in the City, one, a very small family concern was closed down during the year. Most of the City's need for bread is supplied by four large bakehouses, the remaining bakchouses, which produce very little bread, are mainly concerned with the production of flour confectionery.

Sixty-six inspections of bakehouses were carried out, and in two instances only was it necessary to call the occupiers' attention to contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955. These contraventions were of a minor character ; on the whole a high standard of cleanliness is maintained.

TABLE 1 — INSPECTION

Premises	Number on Register	Number		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 of the 1937 Act are enforced by local authorities	49	35	3	—
2. Factories not included in 1, in which Section 7 of the 1937 Act is enforced by local authorities ..	1,104	373	47	—
3. Other premises in which Section 7 of the 1937 Act is enforced by local authorities (excluding out-workers' premises) ..	32	64	14	—
	1,185	472	64	—

TABLE 2 — DEFECTS

Particulars	Number of cases in which defect were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (Sec. 1) ..	3	3	—	3	—
Overcrowding (Sec. 2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable tempr. (Sec. 3) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (Sec. 4)	—	—	—	—	—
Inefficient drainage of floors (Sec. 6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (Sec. 7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	58	44	—	25	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	1	1	—	1	—
Other offences against the Acts (Not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	2	—	—
Totals	64	50	2	29	—

The following table shows the number of bakehouses in the City and the inspections carried out during the year.

Number on register January 1959	..	..	..	36
Number closed during the year	..	..	..	1
Number of changes of occupation	..	..	..	Nil
Number of new bakehouses opened during the year				Nil
Number on register December, 1959	..	..	..	35
Number of inspections carried out during 1959	..	..	..	66

COVENTRY CORPORATION ACT, 1948 — SECTION 57
Hairdressers and Barbers Premises

Reference was made in the report for 1958 to a district survey of hairdressers and barbers premises established in the City for the purpose of ensuring that a satisfactory standard of hygiene is being maintained in accordance with the requirements of the Byelaws, and to complete the records of all premises for which registration is necessary to conform with the provisions of Section 57 of the Act. During the year under review the survey was completed when thirty-one premises additional to those already included in the register were reported upon. An inspection of the premises, instruments, equipment and the cleanliness of the persons and their clothing was made, and in each instance conditions were found to be satisfactory. The premises were approved for registration.

Applications in respect of six newly established hairdressers and barbers premises were also approved.

A total of two hundred and twenty-nine inspections were made, and at the year end there were two hundred and seventy-six hairdressers and barbers premises recorded in the register. Three hairdressers and barbers premises were discontinued during the year.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The work of rodent control was carried out by the Rodent Officer and Rodent Operatives in accordance with the requirements of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

Complaints by occupiers have been investigated, and treatment carried out where necessary. During the period under review, survey inspections were made and infestations dealt with forthwith.

The work carried out by the rodent control section of the Public Health Inspector's Department, enumerated in the following tables, covers the period, 1st April, 1959 to 31st December, 1959. The work of the year's first quarter in this sphere of environmental health service was included in the previous report.

TABLE I. Investigations and Cases dealt with by the Rodent Officer.

No. of complaints of rodent infested premises investigated	449
No. of premises found to be infested (Dwelling Houses)	283
(Business Premises)	52
(Local Authority)	20
No. of visits to infested premises and for purposes of survey ..	1,387
No. of cases where rats gained access to buildings from defective drains	31
No. of defects in drains remedied	28
No. of drains examined	139
No. of premises cleared of infestation	120

TABLE II. No. of Cases dealt with and worked carried out by the Departmental Rodent Operatives

No. of complaints investigated	..	..	..	..	..	2,001
No. of premises inspected by survey	(Dwelling houses)	..	..	..	..	234
	(Business Premises)	..	..	..	..	13
	(Local Authority)	..	..	..	..	15
No. found to be infested	(Dwelling houses)	..	..	..	..	1,516
	(Business Premises)	..	..	..	..	133
	(Local Authority)	..	..	..	..	104
No. of visits and revisits to treat infestations	(Dwelling houses)	..	..	..	..	4,546
	(Business Premises)	..	..	..	..	416
	(Local Authority)	..	..	..	..	456
No. of infestations treated	..	..	..	..	..	1,753
No. of infestations cleared	..	..	..	..	..	1,589
No. of warfarin baits laid	..	..	..	..	..	16,102
No. of instances where gas was used	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
No. of carcasses found following treatment	..	..	..	..	..	355

The work of systematically baiting the sewers with poison, which is carried out by the City Engineer's Department, was continued during the period under review. In this connexion a first maintenance treatment of twenty-three sections, and a second maintenance treatment of nine sections of the City's main sewerage system were completed.

First Maintenance Treatment

No. of sewer manholes baited	..	..	..	955
No. of sewer manholes where poison baits were taken	..	..	..	322
No. of sewer manholes where no baits were taken	..	..	..	633

Second Maintenance Treatment

No. of sewer manholes baited	..	..	..	368
No. of sewer manholes where poison baits were taken	..	..	..	202
No. of sewer manholes where no baits were taken	..	..	..	166

TIPS

Baginton, Wyken, Longford, Whitley

Inspections of the above-mentioned refuse tips were carried out at monthly intervals, and any infestations found were dealt with successfully. The routine inspections will be continued and a maintenance treatment carried out whenever necessary.

WORK OF THE DISTRICT INSPECTORS

	Dec. 1958	Dec. 1959
DRAINAGE AND PAVEMENT		
Drains opened and cleansed from obstruction	763	863
Drains provided with efficient traps	—	—
New Drains, inspection and intercepting chambers provided	119	269
Drains relaid or repaired	188	179
Soil pipes and ventilating shafts improved or repaired	52	68
Rain water pipes disconnected from the sewer	2	—
Courts and back yards paved and repaired	32	57
Sink drains disconnected from the sewer	2	2
DWELLINGS		
Floors of dwellings relaid or repaired	161	264
Dilapidated walls and ceilings repaired	203	324
Damp walls—Damp courses inserted	24	24
Repointed or cement rendered	204	470
Roofs repaired and made weatherproof	303	326
Dangerous stairs repaired	12	24
Additional windows provided and others repaired and made to open	346	629
Defective guttering repaired	289	367
Houses provided with food stores	2	—
Existing pantries provided with external ventilation	—	—
Seulleries provided or reconstructed or enlarged	—	—
Wash houses provided	—	—
New waste pipes provided and others repaired	85	109
New sinks provided	33	44
Foul cellars cleansed and defects in drains remedied	—	—
Houses limewashed and cleansed	—	—
Houses cleansed after infectious disease	—	—
Verminous houses and furniture disinfested	138	192
Additional water closets provided	11	8
Water closets reconstructed	63	44
Water closets repaired and limewashed	—	—
Water closets provided with new pedestals	156	115
Water closet pans replaced with pedestals	—	—
Defective joints in flush pipes repaired	58	52
Foul water closet basins and traps cleansed	—	—
Defective water closet cisterns repaired	166	176
New flushing cisterns provided	89	42
Urinals cleansed and reconstructed	—	—
Urinals abolished	—	—
PRIVIES, CESSPOOLS, ASHPITS AND DUSTBINS		
Cesspools abolished	28	29
Offensive privies or pail closets converted into water closets	24	19
Offensive privies or pail closets abolished	10	2
New water closets erected in place of above	10	2
Houses provided with sanitary dustbins	116	146
VARIOUS		
Nuisances from animals kept abated	16	32
Offensive accumulations removed	189	240
Courts and backyards cleansed by tenants	14	31
Gipsy tents and caravans removed	19	48
Dairies reconstructed or improved	5	4
Water supply—additional taps provided	1	7
Polluted wells dispensed with	—	—
Town water supplied in place of well water	9	23
Offensive ditches cleansed	—	—
Miscellaneous	1368	1636
Improvements effected at factories	55	57
Improvements effected at shops and food premises	438	330
	<hr/> 5803	<hr/> 7254

IN CONNECTION WITH THE SUPPRESSION OF NUISANCES FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS.

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	Totals.
No. of drains opened and cleansed from obstruction ..	1632	1407	977	1139	975	1010	978	602	763	863	10,346
" drains provided with efficient traps ..	41	46	18	1	5	9	—	—	—	—	120
" new drains provided to premises ..	70	97	54	175	234	77	160	114	188	240	1,409
" sink drains disconnected from the sewer ..	2	12	8	1	2	7	1	—	2	2	37
" floors and walls of houses repaired ..	1059	1068	912	810	579	583	347	299	389	758	6,804
" new sinks provided and others repaired ..	31	52	40	6	—	20	24	42	118	153	486
" roofs of houses repaired and made weatherproof ..	472	468	390	434	282	406	259	199	303	326	3,539
" defective spouts repaired ..	295	389	390	535	372	304	231	181	289	367	3,353
" houses limewashed and cleansed ..	2	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
" houses cleansed after infectious disease ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
" offensive privies or pail closets converted into water closets ..	33	31	17	38	—	1	6	1	24	19	170
" offensive privies or pail closets abolished ..	13	14	8	28	5	4	—	14	10	2	98
" new water closets erected in place of above ..	13	14	8	27	5	6	—	14	10	2	99
" additional new water closets provided ..	15	25	29	59	186	25	18	—	11	8	376
" water closets provided with new cisterns ..	66	81	70	15	13	33	85	84	89	42	578
" " " " pedestal pans ..	166	181	136	109	134	129	201	143	156	115	1,470
" foul water closet drains cleansed ..	11	12	14	8	3	7	3	—	—	—	58
" defective water closet cisterns, etc., repaired ..	152	202	159	213	256	163	209	144	166	176	1,840
" sanitary dustbins provided to dwelling places and other premises ..	271	184	35	40	149	181	123	73	116	146	1,318
" urinals cleansed, repaired and reconstructed ..	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
" courts and backyards paved and repaired ..	32	42	12	44	27	6	13	7	32	57	272
" nuisances from animals kept, abated ..	31	12	41	18	10	1	—	2	16	32	163
" offensive accumulations removed ..	406	122	91	144	97	202	87	108	189	240	1,686
" cases of overcrowding dealt with ..	—	14	—	8	2	—	—	—	5	9	38
" miscellaneous sanitary improvements effected ..	2691	2675	2144	1876	1310	1139	2130	1951	2927	3697	22,540
	7,505	7,157	5,562	5,728	4,646	4,313	4,875	3,978	5,803	7,254	56,821

Summary of other Miscellaneous Work

FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
No. of visits and revisits to premises	50673	58851	45825	36988	33080	33785	36684	28260	36438	40783
„ drains tested	416	391	306	217	111	291	832	268	401	178
„ visits respecting infectious diseases	407	632	560	446	194	312	1486	214	162	336
„ notices issued for abatement of nuisances including informal and statutory	2196	2066	1675	2089	1942	2030	1856	1537	1729	2138
„ statutory notices not complied with at the close of the year	6	20	16	35	88	54	113	37	76	170
„ summonses issued for non-compliance with notices served to abate nuisances	1	10	12	9	12	11	9	15	24	29
„ registered premises under supervision	2438	2644	2813	3519	3035	3107	2907	2084	3265	3342
„ visits paid to registered premises	8265	9201	10410	3030	2658	3115	1505	1521	2588	2147
„ references to other Departments	1105	1361	1656	1341	5857	6838	5452	5020	5670	8538

ABOLITION OF CESSPOOLS — DRAINAGE

The growth and development of the City has continued with sustained vigour throughout the year. It shows no sign of abating, either domestically or commercially. Extensive housing estates and multi-storey flat dwellings have come into being to meet the seemingly insatiable demand for housing accommodation. In the industrial sphere new factories have been built and existing factories extended as a contribution towards the national effort in supplying the needs of world markets. Large areas of land are being absorbed in the process, and the former green fields of farm and paddock in the outer reaches of the City are gradually being transformed into the garden plots of private dwelling houses.

The rural amenities of the outskirts have, for long past been a source of pride and enjoyment to Coventry's inhabitants, containing the pleasures of the country within the boundary limits. If the present rate of building development is maintained the City's green belt will eventually be the last stronghold of its rural past. It may be a cause for lament by some that such a heritage should be taken over by bricks and mortar, concrete and steel. But the march of progress and increasing population must be served. Moreover, the restless trends of modern times cannot be ignored in the drastic changes which are everywhere apparent.

A total of 2,271 new houses and self-contained flat dwellings were completed during the period under review, and many hundreds more were in course of erection. During the same period, 6,107 searches under the Land Charges Act, 1925, were made by the Department in connexion with the sale of properties or land. Established dwelling houses for sale can be seen in all parts of the City, while at the same time, new houses are being purchased and occupied as fast as they can be built. It is a peculiar situation, symbolising the mood of the age in which we live.

Nevertheless, the activities of the speculative builder and of the Local Authority in meeting the housing needs of the populace is also providing one of the fundamental necessities for the promotion of environmental hygiene. That is the public sewer. There is no real substitute for this method of drainage disposal, and the absence of it can, and does, give rise to public health nuisances of a serious character from time to time. There is always building development in advance of the necessary sewer extensions for one reason or another, the occupants being prepared to do the best they can, or, in the extremity, put up with the objectionable conditions, which result, sometimes in the detriment of others as well as themselves.

An instance of this unsatisfactory state of affairs engaged the attention of the Department during the year, and concerned four substantial detached dwelling houses on the southern boundary of the City where no public sewer exists. They are dependent upon private systems of sewage disposal, three having separate units consisting of

septic tank and filter bed, and one discharging the foul drainage into a cesspool. The effluents, and an "overflow" from the cesspool, discharged into a piped-in roadside ditch. The piping, in turn, conveyed the liquid to a roadside pond opposite a nearby farm house.

Owing to defects in the private disposal units, the cumulative effect of the effluents, together with the crude sewage overflow from the cesspool, gave rise to a serious pollution of the pond. Negotiations with the house owners were successful in securing the necessary improvements to the sewage disposal units, and the overflow from the cesspool into the ditch drain being cut off. Then a recommendation made to the City Engineer and Surveyor's Department for an alternative scheme of drainage to obviate the pollution of the pond was put into effect. One owner occupier altered his drainage arrangements to permit him to share in the new scheme. By the year end the new scheme was installed, consisting of some two hundred yards of verginal drainage and additional filtration en route, terminating in a spinney — removed from dwelling houses. Improved surface drainage of the public highway has also been made possible by the installation of this drain, and the polluted pond is now abolished and the site filled.

Sewer extensions to Municipal housing development in the Willenhall district enabled the Department to bring about the abolition of twelve cesspools into which the dwelling houses concerned had drained since their erection many years ago. The progress achieved during the year also included the conversion of nineteen privy or pail closets into water closets connected to the main drainage system. Two privy or pail closets were abolished. A total of twenty-nine cesspools were abolished in various parts of the City.

A public sewer extension was approved for the Brownhill Green district where the drainage of domestic sewage into cesspools or septic tanks is a general feature of the prevailing standard of sanitation. The modernising of at least eighty dwelling houses with up-to-date sanitation and drainage will be set in motion by the Department as soon as main drainage is available.

SANITARY PROVISION AND REFUSE DISPOSAL

The estimated number of sanitary conveniences, privies and cesspools existing at the close of year is shown below :—

	<i>December 1958</i>	<i>December 1959</i>
Number of water closets in houses, institutions, schools, factories, etc.	121,224	124,349
Number of privy or pail closets ..	188	167
Number of cesspools	289	260

Refuse collection and disposal are carried out under the direction of the City Engineer. Most of the refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping, the remainder being destroyed by incineration at the City's refuse destructor. The quantity of refuse collected during the year was 85,010 tons : of this quantity 68,681 tons were disposed of by controlled tipping and 16,329 tons disposed of by incineration. Trade refuse delivered by traders during this period amounted to 5,524 tons, of which 341 tons were incinerated and 5,183 tons disposed of by controlled tipping.

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CAUSES OF AND AGES AT DEATH, YEAR 1959

CAUSES OF DEATH.		Total Deaths 1959			Under 1 year	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Deaths in C. & W. Hosp.	Deaths in Gulson Hospital.	Deaths in other Institutions.
		Males	Females	Total									
1.	Tuberculosis Respiratory	14	10	24	—	—	—	3	14	7	1	1	15
2.	Tuberculosis Other ..	1	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
3.	Syphilitic Disease ..	7	3	10	—	—	—	1	4	5	—	2	2
4.	Diphtheria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Measles ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ..	2	2	4	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	4	—
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ..	38	27	65	—	—	—	4	19	42	1	5	10
11.	ditto Lung, Bronchus ..	94	14	108	—	—	—	5	62	41	12	6	27
12.	ditto Breast ..	—	33	33	—	—	—	6	17	10	6	2	3
13.	ditto Uterus ..	—	25	25	—	—	—	4	11	10	—	2	2
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	119	86	205	—	3	—	16	78	108	26	18	34
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	8	9	17	—	2	1	3	5	6	2	3	4
16.	Diabetes ..	7	11	18	—	—	—	1	5	12	2	4	2
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ..	152	179	331	1	—	—	4	73	253	18	33	66
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina	326	146	472	—	—	—	16	166	290	53	29	53
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease ..	39	33	72	—	—	—	1	14	57	10	10	16
20.	Other Heart Disease ..	114	128	242	—	—	—	14	43	185	18	29	16
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	39	43	82	—	—	—	2	16	64	18	31	21
22.	Influenza ..	24	15	39	—	—	—	5	13	21	2	1	3
23.	Pneumonia ..	83	74	157	24	3	2	6	28	94	12	36	54
24.	Bronchitis ..	85	32	117	—	1	—	2	32	82	7	5	21
25.	Other diseases of Respiratory System ..	23	10	33	1	—	—	2	7	23	7	4	3
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ..	13	5	18	—	—	—	2	7	9	4	6	8
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ..	2	3	5	1	—	—	—	1	3	2	1	2
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	12	9	21	1	—	—	4	6	10	6	7	4
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	16	—	16	—	—	—	—	1	15	4	6	4
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ..	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
31.	Congenital Malformations ..	20	14	34	28	5	—	—	1	—	6	16	8
32.	Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases ..	100	123	223	81	3	6	18	31	84	52	88	41
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	33	6	39	—	—	3	22	7	7	20	—	10
34.	All Other Accidents ..	39	34	73	4	1	3	7	14	44	27	3	9
35.	Suicide ..	20	15	35	—	—	—	7	18	10	3	—	1
36.	Homicide and Operations of War ..	1	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..		1431	1092	2523	143	20	15	157	693	1495	319	352	441

VITAL STATISTICS OF CITY FROM 1935 to 1959 INCLUSIVE

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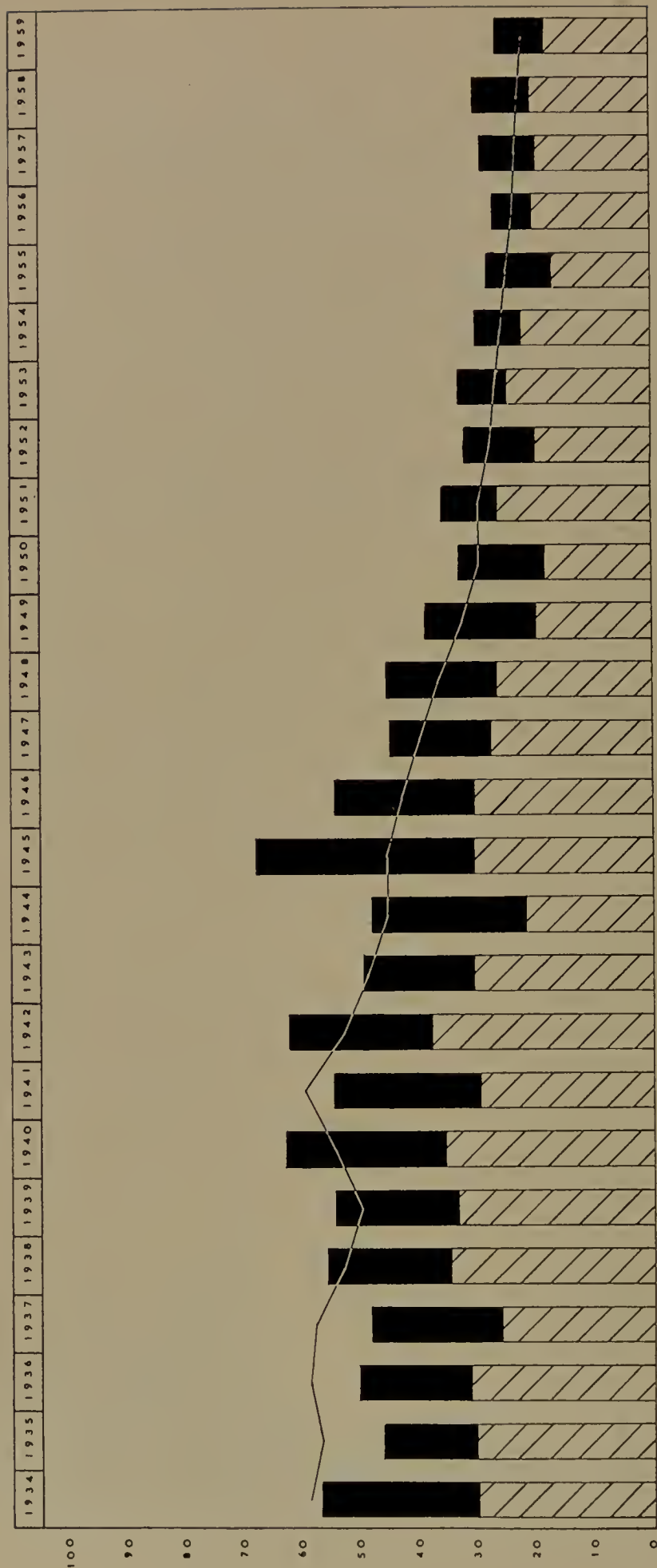
YEAR.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE CITY.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS		NET DEATHS BELONGING TO THE CITY.			
		Net		Rate per 1,000 population.	Number	Rate per 1,000 population.	of Non-residents registered in the City.	of Residents not registered in the City.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
		Un-corrected Number	Number						Number	Rate per 1,000 Births	Number	Rate per 1,000 population.
1935	190,000	2,843	2,750	14.4	1,852	9.7	120	112	128	46.5	1,844	9.7
1936	192,360	3,009	2,912	15.1	1,960	10.1	100	101	151	51.8	1,961	10.1
1937	206,500	3,306	3,254	15.7	2,154	10.4	126	128	158	48.5	2,156	10.4
1938	219,900	3,724	3,624	16.5	2,074	9.4	139	156	208	56.0	2,091	9.5
1939	234,000	4,155	4,155	17.7	2,179	9.3	100	129	227	54.6	2,208	9.4
1940	229,400	3,973	3,973	16.4	3,157	13.0	238	298	248	63.0	3,217	13.3
1941	193,070	3,301	3,301	17.1	2,097	10.1	142	670	156	54.8	2,483	12.8
1942	207,200	3,996	3,996	19.3	1,617	8.0	59	577	249	62.3	2,076	10.2
1943	214,870	4,889	4,889	21.2	1,683	7.3	57	593	244	49.9	2,219	9.6
1944	220,400	5,466	5,466	22.8	1,664	6.9	81	583	265	48.4	2,166	9.0
1945	221,970	4,949	4,949	22.2	1,847	8.3	68	569	338	68.2	2,348	10.5
1946	232,850	4,326	5,225	22.4	1,856	7.9	69	562	284	54.3	2,349	10.0
1947	242,860	4,787	5,643	23.2	2,051	8.4	126	503	255	45.1	2,428	9.9
1948	250,400	4,249	5,101	20.3	1,803	7.2	65	489	232	45.5	2,227	8.8
1949	254,900	3,931	4,743	18.6	1,862	7.3	71	552	187	39.4	2,414	9.4
1950	256,800	3,596	4,450	17.3	1,864	7.3	113	569	145	32.6	2,433	9.4
1951	258,100	3,576	4,326	16.7	2,176	8.4	99	608	154	35.6	2,685	10.4
1952	261,000	3,389	4,159	15.9	1,836	7.0	94	605	132	31.7	2,347	8.9
1953	263,000	3,524	4,250	16.1	1,952	7.4	88	373	142	33.4	2,237	8.5
1954	264,600	3,465	4,171	15.76	1,938	7.3	100	336	127	30.4	2,174	8.2
1955	267,300	3,576	4,300	16.09	2,133	8.0	123	314	120	27.9	2,324	8.7
1956	272,600	3,876	4,640	17.02	2,131	7.8	118	241	124	26.7	2,254	8.3
1957	277,300	4,099	4,925	17.76	2,016	7.3	116	320	141	28.6	2,220	8.0
1958	281,000	4,395	5,164	18.38	2,027	7.2	118	577	156	30.2	2,486	8.8
1959	285,700	4,640	5,433	19.02	2,153	7.5	147	517	143	26.3	2,523	8.8

**Table of Comparative Vital Statistics over a period of ten years
for Coventry and England and Wales.**

YEAR	BIRTH RATE		DEATH RATE		INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE	
	Coventry	England and Wales	Coventry	England and Wales	Coventry	England and Wales
1950	17·3	15·8	9·4	11·6	32·6	29·6
1951	16·7	15·5	10·4	12·5	35·6	29·7
1952	15·9	15·3	8·9	11·3	31·7	27·6
1953	16·1	15·5	8·5	11·4	33·4	26·8
1954	15·76	15·2	8·2	11·3	30·4	25·4
1955	16·09	15·0	8·7	11·7	27·9	24·9
1956	17·02	15·6	8·3	11·7	26·7	23·7
1957	17·76	16·1	8·0	11·5	28·6	23·1
1958	18·38	16·4	8·8	11·7	30·2	22·5
1959	19·02	16·2	8·8	11·4	26·3	22·02

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Day							Total under 1 Week				Total under 1 Month				Deaths under One Year.			
	Under 1 Day	1—2 Days	2—3 Days	3—4 Days	4—5 Days	5—6 Days	Total under 1 Week	1—2 Weeks	2—3 Weeks	3—4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1—3 Months	3—6 Months	6—9 Months	9—12 Months	Total under One Year.			
All Causes { Certified .. Uncertified	47 3	15	12	5	2	6	87 3	8	—	—	95 3	22	15	4	4	140 3			
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Nervous System	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Intestines and Peritoneum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculous Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	1	1	2	—	—	3	1	—	—	4	15	5	—	—	24	—	—	—
Other Respiratory Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Inflammation of Stomach	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hernia : Intestinal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Obstruction	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	1	8	—	—	2	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	3	2	1	—	—	3	9	—	—	—	13	4	—	2	1	28	—	—	—
Congenital Debility and Sclerema	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Icterus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Premature Birth	30	9	5	2	2	1	49	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	51	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	6	—	4	—	—	1	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Diseases of Umbilicus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation in Bed and not stated	1	3	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Other Causes	—	—	1	—	—	—	11	1	—	—	12	1	2	1	—	19	—	—	—
TOTAL, ALL CAUSES ..	50	15	12	5	2	6	90	8	—	—	98	22	15	4	4	143			

CHART SHOWING INFANT MORTALITY PER 1,000 BIRTHS IN COVENTRY.



THE INFANT DEATH RATE PER 1000 BIRTHS IS REPRESENTED BY THE CHIMNEYS, THE SHADED PORTION OF WHICH REPRESENTS THE DEATH RATE AMONGST

BABIES UNDER FOUR WEEKS OF AGE CIE THE NEONATAL DEATH RATE 3.

THE INFANT DEATH RATE FOR ENGLAND AND WALES IS REPRESENTED BY THE LINE.

VITAL STATISTICS (Historical Summary).

Year	Houses Inhabited (December)	Vacant.	Popula- tion (Mid-year)	Mortality	Infectious Mortality	Deaths under one year per 1000 born.	Birth Rate
1801	2,930	—	16,034	—	—	—	—
1811	3,448	*60	17,923	—	—	—	—
1821	3,729	*114	21,448	—	—	—	—
1831	5,444	*421	27,298	—	—	—	—
1841	6,531	*590	31,032	—	—	—	—
Ten Years' Average.							
1851	7,783	*151	36,812	27	—	—	—
1861	8,991	*1,026	40,936	25	—	—	—
1871	8,535	*816	37,670	22	—	—	—
1881	9,239	*643	42,111	20	3·3	150	35·4
1891	11,465	*284	52,724	18·5	1·7	142	32·0
1901	15,571	353	69,978	16·96	1·9	153·7	29·8
1911	23,515	95	106,349	13·7	1·4	109·3	28·0
1921	28,355	502‡	128,157	11·3	0·7	83·6	23·2
1931	41,275	917‡	167,083	10·1	0·2	67·7	15·7
1951	—	—	258,211	10·7	0·17	52·4	18·0
1911	23,515	95	107,287	13·3	2·08	109·8	26·9
1912	24,590	50	111,166	11·9	1·35	76·1	26·4
1913	25,051	113	115,064	11·4	0·84	91·6	26·0
1914	25,860	99	119,003	11·7	0·70	84·6	26·9
1915	26,667	56	122,982	12·9	1·39	87·8	23·8
1916	27,366	12	127,089	10·9	1·23	87·5	23·5
1917	27,531	15	130,000	10·4	0·47	78·5	20·2
1918	27,735	25	133,000	14·6	0·42	92·5	20·7
1919	27,829	20	136,000	9·3	0·32	82·8	18·2
1920	27,973	48	130,000	9·8	0·35	76·0	25·0
1921	28,355	502‡	128,157	10·2	0·25	79·3	22·1
1922	28,661	72	129,000	10·6	0·34	70·4	18·9
1923	29,414	40	130,500	9·3	0·20	64·9	16·9
1924	29,685	90	132,000	9·6	0·19	79·4	16·0
1925	30,199	83	133,500	10·6	0·30	77·1	16·3
1926	31,034	111	135,000	9·7	0·15	68·9	15·7
1927	32,260	151	139,000	10·2	0·23	63·4	14·8
1928	38,474	175	161,600°	9·6	0·34	65·7	14·4
1929	39,374	750	163,700	12·1	0·63	73·1	14·8
1930	40,519	800	165,800	10·1	0·32	57·0	14·5
1931	41,275	917	168,900	10·0	0·10	57·7	14·8
1932	45,781	1,000	182,000°	9·4	0·33	69·7	13·5
1933	47,175	1,000	184,500	9·9	0·21	64·5	13·4
1934	48,730	1,500	184,900	10·0	0·17	57·1	13·6
1935	50,622	1,854	190,000	9·7	0·16	46·5	14·4
1936	54,273	1,361	192,360	10·1	0·20	51·8	15·1
1937	57,888	1,606	206,500	10·4	0·18	48·5	15·7
1938	61,580	1,316	229,900	9·5	0·13	56·0	16·5
1939	—	—	—	9·4	—	54·6	17·7
1940	—	—	229,400	13·3	0·11	63·0	16·4
1941	—	—	193,070	12·8	0·21	54·8	17·1
1942	—	—	207,200	10·2	0·07	62·3	19·3
1943	—	—	214,870	9·6	0·23	49·9	21·2
1944	65,926	—	220,400	9·0	0·24	48·4	24·8
1945	—	—	221,970	10·5	0·30	68·2	22·2
1946	—	—	232,850	10·0	0·32	54·3	22·4
1947	68,900	—	242,860	9·9	0·18	45·1	23·2
1948	69,950	—	250,400	8·8	0·10	45·5	20·3
1949	70,550	—	254,900	9·4	0·11	39·4	18·6
1950	71,720	—	256,800	9·4	0·06	32·6	17·3
1951	72,497	—	258,100	10·4	0·03	35·6	16·7
1952	73,828	265	261,000	8·9	0·05	31·7	15·9
1953	76,150	157	263,000	8·5	0·04	33·4	16·1
1954	76,458	95	264,600	8·2	0·015	30·4	15·76
1955	79,369	400	267,300	8·7	0·026	27·9	16·09
1956	82,089	500	272,600	8·3	0·007	26·7	17·02
1957	84,000	750	277,300	8·0	0·032	28·6	17·76
1958	86,400	800	281,000	8·8	0·014	30·2	18·38
1959	88,800	800	285,700	8·83	—	26·3	19·02

*This number includes all business offices, whether in dwelling houses or factories not occupied on the night the Census was taken.

†This number omits all business offices, factories, etc.

‡The Census returns show unoccupied "dwellings"—not houses.

°In these years an extension of the City Boundaries took place.

Comparative Statistics of the 16 wards in the City for 1959.

WARDS	R.G.'s Estimated Population, 1959	Acreage	Density per Acre	Number of Deaths Registered	Death Rate, 1959	Number of Births, *Registered in City	Birth rate for 1959	Number of Deaths under 1 year of age	Infantile Death Rate for 1959 (Per 1,000 Births).
Bablake ..	17,661	1,463	12.1	121	6.9	174	9.9	6	34.5
Charterhouse and Binley	19,275	2,173	8.9	186	9.6	579	30.0	19	32.8
Cheylesmore	17,056	1,056	16.2	124	7.3	250	14.7	4	16.0
Earlsdon ..	14,992	1,908	7.7	174	11.6	173	11.5	8	46.2
Foleshill ..	15,971	645	24.8	173	10.8	246	15.4	9	36.6
Godiva ..	15,901	559	28.4	156	9.8	300	18.9	12	40.0
Holbrooks ..	14,456	821	17.6	97	6.7	191	13.2	9	47.1
Longford ..	21,458	2,266	9.5	232	10.8	700	32.6	20	28.6
Lower Stoke	19,871	849	23.4	199	10.0	265	13.3	12	45.3
Radford ..	17,648	673	26.2	176	10.0	213	12.1	4	18.8
St. Michaels	20,027	380	52.7	174	8.7	256	12.8	6	23.4
Sherbourne ..	16,875	596	28.3	153	9.1	172	10.2	8	46.5
Upper Stoke	21,391	826	25.9	167	7.8	248	11.6	5	20.2
Walsgrave ..	18,258	1,550	11.8	124	6.8	285	15.6	9	31.6
Westwood ..	19,359	2,118	9.1	154	8.0	317	16.4	7	22.1
Whoberley ..	15,501	1,284	12.1	113	8.3	281	18.1	5	17.8

*These figures do not include the inward transferrable births.

	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea		Other Conditions		TOTALS 1959			TOTALS			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	1958	1957	1956	1955
1. No. of patients on 1st January under treatment or observation	133	135	51	10	103	64	287	209	496	498	451	481	513
2. No. of patients removed from the register during any previous year who returned during the year under report for treatment or observation of the same infection	6	4	2	0	1	0	9	4	13	10	11	11	12
3. No. of patients dealt with for the first time during the year under report (exclusive of those under item 4) suffering from :—													
A. Syphilis, Primary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1
B. " Secondary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
C. " Latent in first year of infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
D. " Cardio-vascular	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	8	1	2
E. " of the nervous system	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	13	12	7	3
F. " all other late or latent stages	5	3	—	—	—	—	5	3	8	23	25	17	13
G. " Congenital (under one year)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
H. " " (over one year)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	3	10
I. Gonorrhoea	—	—	203	38	—	—	203	38	241	151	128	104	119
J. Chancroid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	4
K. Lymphogranuloma Inguinale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
L. Granuloma Venereum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
M. Any other conditions requiring treatment	—	—	—	—	214	72	214	72	286	283	271	281	274
N. Conditions not requiring treatment	—	—	—	—	167	69	167	69	236	223	247	245	277
O. Conditions remaining undiagnosed at 31.12.59	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	1
.. .. . *Other Conditions													
4. No. of patients dealt with for the first time who have been transferred from other centres (civil or service) or from practitioners approved under Ministry of Health Circular 2226	2	2	3	—	3	1	8	3	11	6	12	4	6
TOTALS OF ITEMS 1, 2, 3 & 4.	149	146	259	48	489	207	897	401	1298	1221	1170	1161	1239

	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea.		Other Conditions		TOTALS 1959			TOTALS			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total	1958	1957	1956	1955
5. No. of patients suffering from syphilis and gonorrhoea discharged after completion of treatment and final tests of cure, or who were diagnosed as " other conditions "	2	5	108	21	323	139	433	165	598	531	503	506	535
6(a) No. of patients who ceased to attend before completion of treatment and were suffering from :—													
A. Acquired syphilis of less than 1 year's duration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B. Acquired syphilis of more than 1 year's duration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. Congenital syphilis under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
D. " " over 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
E. Gonorrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6(b) Number of patients under treatment or observation known to have died :—													
A. From syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
B. From treatment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
C. From other causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. No. of patients suffering from :—													
A. Syphilis who defaulted after completion of treatment but before final discharge	17	16	—	—	—	—	17	16	33	27	22	29	30
B. Gonorrhoea who defaulted	—	—	47	14	—	—	47	14	61	41	30	39	50
C. Other patients "	—	—	—	—	36	23	36	23	59	37	47	69	78
8. No. of patients transferred to other centres or institutions or to private practitioners	9	2	21	2	24	8	54	12	66	100	71	67	65
9. No. of patients remaining under treatment or observation on 31st December, 1959	121	123	83	11	106	37	310	171	481	485	498	451	481
TOTALS OF ITEMS 5, 6, 7, 8 & 9	149	146	259	48	489	207	897	401	1298	1221	1171	1161	1239
11. No. of attendances :—													
A. For individual attention by the medical officer(s)	2113	1762	1219	72	2037	439	5369	2273	7642	7658	7156	7637	8502
B. For intermediate treatment, e.g. dressings etc.	77	399	1559	839	2025	2717	3661	3955	7616	7733	6884	6793	6940

Live Register of Tuberculosis Patients.

	Pulmonary Cases.			Non-Pulmonary Cases.			Total Cases (All Forms).		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
1. No. on Register at 1/1/1959	1680	1208	2888	166	172	338	1846	1380	3226
2. Cases notified (or otherwise coming to knowledge) in 1959	161	88	249	16	21	37	177	109	286
3. Cases restored to Register ..	2	2	4	—	—	—	2	2	4
4. Cases removed from Register 1959	154	110	264	14	19	33	168	129	297
5. No. on Register at 31/12/1959	1689	1188	2877	168	174	342	1857	1362	3219

Tuberculosis.

YEAR	CASES ON REGISTER		CASES NOTIFIED (or brought to notice)		DEATHS			
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
					No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1950	M.	1086	136	184	21	77	7	0.06
	F.	771	188	156	27	43	8	
1951	M.	1063	145	247	26	56	10	0.04
	F.	780	200	132	20	19	0	
1952	M.	1241	159	290	23	29	4	0.06
	F.	884	211	180	25	22	11	
1953	M.	1349	167	285	17	30	3	0.02
	F.	961	213	173	21	9	2	
1954	M.	1457	177	270	27	35	2	0.015
	F.	1051	215	163	15	6	2	
1955	M.	1587	185	289	20	34	2	0.015
	F.	1129	223	156	16	8	2	
1956	M.	1676	164	247	21	29	4	0.018
	F.	1204	181	171	30	9	1	
1957	M.	1719	171	222	28	20	2	0.007
	F.	1212	184	129	20	10	—	
1958	M.	1680	166	187	17	21	1	0.004
	F.	1208	172	132	11	6	0	
1959	M.	1689	168	161	16	14	1	0.007
	F.	1188	174	88	21	10	1	

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1959.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Total number of cases notified.	NOTIFICATIONS IN AGE GROUPS						NOTIFICATIONS IN THE VARIOUS WARDS OF THE CITY																
		Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 & under 25.	25 & under 45.	45 & under 65.	65 & upwards.	Bablake	Chart. & Binley	Cheylesmore	Earlsdon	Foleshill	Godiva	Holbrook	Longford	Lower Stoke	Radford	St. Michael's	Sherbourne	Upper Stoke	Walsgrave	Westwood	Whoberley
Small-pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera (C) Plague (P)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	6	—	1	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	2	1	3
Erysipelas	27	—	3	134	2	4	16	—	2	21	11	5	4	2	6	42	11	5	2	1	16	28	17	30
Scarlet fever	203	—	65	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tonsillitis (Streptococcal)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-typhoid fever	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis (Non-paralytic)	—	—	—	—	29	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	5	7	4	1	11	4	1	8	2	6	4	7	2
Meningococcal Infections	6	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Respiratory Tuberculosis	243	—	2	11	50	111	57	12	10	28	11	10	15	29	14	27	13	16	15	5	14	13	15	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis	37	—	—	2	11	20	2	2	1	5	2	1	3	7	3	2	2	1	4	1	2	2	2	1
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	70	22	19	84	14	70	808	93	96	25	17	39	51	188	17
Dysentery	1683	121	551	525	108	264	48	16	3	11	8	5	4	5	7	63	8	3	3	6	5	3	10	4
Acute Primary Pneumonia	148	9	34	19	8	31	28	19	3	11	8	5	4	5	3	66	7	6	19	2	4	9	11	10
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	185	16	36	10	6	19	59	43	5	16	8	7	4	8	3	66	7	6	19	2	4	9	11	10
Acute Encephalitis	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	4588	174	2351	1920	138	5	—	—	258	612	250	182	102	94	352	792	222	396	172	185	152	243	374	202
Whooping Cough	507	43	255	203	2	2	—	—	14	54	11	11	6	11	5	145	14	13	40	21	42	33	42	45
Food Poisoning	87	6	26	22	7	22	3	1	8	1	4	10	1	3	3	11	3	5	—	7	7	1	16	7
Total	7754	376	3328	2857	360	525	213	95	325	834	334	256	232	183	465	1973	381	545	288	248	288	390	682	330

PROPORTIONS OF DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES TO TOTAL DEATHS

1959



THE TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS WAS 2,523

THE TOTAL DEATH RATE FROM ALL CAUSES WAS 8.83

RAINFALL

Total Rainfall Recorded in Inches from 1895—1954

	Average for 10 years	Highest	Lowest
1895 — 1904	24.41	32.75 in 1903	19.87 in 1898
1905 — 1914	26.47	37.02 in 1912	21.35 in 1905
1915 — 1924	27.25	31.96 in 1924	17.44 in 1921
1925 — 1934	26.95	33.09 in 1927	20.96 in 1934
1935 — 1944	25.67	32.81 in 1939	20.28 in 1943
1945 — 1954	25.69	32.49 in 1951	20.59 in 1947

TOTALS FOR THE PAST 10 YEARS

1950	24.79	1955	24.26
1951	32.49	1956	23.60
1952	25.86	1957	25.06
1953	20.89	1958	31.56
1954	30.50	1959	20.97

SUNSHINE

Total Sunshine Hours Recorded from 1895—1954

	Average for 10 years	Highest	Lowest
1895 — 1904	1243	1495 in 1895	967 in 1902
1905 — 1914	1344	1555 in 1911	1052 in 1905
1915 — 1924	1307	1530 in 1921	1110 in 1920
1925 — 1934	1265	1489 in 1929	1087 in 1932
1935 — 1944	1270	1467 in 1940	1120 in 1936
1945 — 1954	1351	1587 in 1949	1144 in 1954

TOTALS FOR THE PAST 10 YEARS, 1950—1959

1950	1410	1955	1356
1951	1365	1956	1187
1952	1503	1957	1302
1953	1361	1958	1121
1954	1144	1959	1574.3

Lat. 52° 23' 26" N. Long. 1° 31' 4" W. Height of rim of rain gauge above Mean Sea Level, 338 ft.

The cistern of the barometer is situated 301.75 feet above sea level.

1959	Baro meter Ins.	Air Temperature						Hygrometer				Earth Temp.		Bright Sunshine		Cloud	Rain and other Forms of Precipitation						Weather Number of days of						Wind Force (0-8)	Wind Directions No. of daily observations each month																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
		Mean of		Difference from Average	Absolute Minimum and Maximum		Mean of Observa- tions at 9 a.m.				At 1 foot depth	At 4 feet depth	Daily Mean	Percentage of Average	Mean of Obs'vations at 9 a.m. (Scale 0-8)		Number of Days	Total Fall	Percentage of Average	Amount	Most in a day	Snow or Sleet	Snow lying	Hail	Thunder heard	Fog. (9h. G.M.T.)	Air Frost	Ground Frost		Gale	Number of Obser- + tions of Moderate and Strong Winds	Calm or Light Wind	N.	N.E.	E.	S.E.	S.	S.W.	W.	N.W.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
		Maximum A	Minimum B		Mean of A and B	Day of Month	Maximum	Day of Month	Dry Bulb	Depression of Wet Bulb																															Vapour Pressure	Humidity																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	Mean Pressure at 32 F. at Sea Level																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														

Meteorological Station moved from City Hospital, Whitley, to the Memorial Park, 1.4.51
 Atmospheric Pollution Recorders moved from Whitley Pumping Station to Whitley Waterworks ½ mile S.E. } 1.9.51
 Atmospheric Pollution Recorders moved from Edgwick Park to Foleshill Road Day Nursery, 50 yards N.W. }

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